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COUNTY
BOROUGH



OF
BRIGHTON.

Annual Report

OF THE

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

AND

SCHOOL MEDICAL OFFICER

FOR THE YEAR 1921.

BRIGHTON :

Walter Gillett, Ltd., Printers, Market Street.

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Health Committee:

Chairman - MR. COUNCILLOR MAJOR.

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MR. ALDERMAN BURBERRY.	„ „ MANSFIELD.
„ „ LINTOTT.	„ „ MARSH.
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MR. „ ELLIOTT.	„ „ S. C. THOMPSON.

Children's Care Sub-Committee:

Chairman - MISS M. E. HEATHCOTE.

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MR. COUNCILLOR CANE	MR. J. CARDEN.
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„ „ WARD.	MISS A. C. W. RICHARDS.
„ „ WILKINSON.	

Maternity and Child Welfare Committee:

Chairman - THE CHAIRMAN OF THE HEALTH COMMITTEE.

THE HEALTH COMMITTEE (as above).

MRS. BEICHER.	MRS. HUSSEY.
The Chairman of the Children's Care Sub-Committee—	MRS. NASH.
(MISS HEATHCOTE).	MR. C. SMITH.

STATISTICAL.

Population as estimated by the Registrar-General, 134,800.

Net Births, $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{males, 1,236} \\ \text{females, 1,267} \end{array} \right\} 2,503.$

Inward transfers, 72; outward transfers, 127 allowed for in above figures.

Birth Rate (one birth = $\cdot 0074184$ per 1,000), 18·57.

Illegitimate children, Total, 202 $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{males, 98.} \\ \text{females, 104.} \end{array} \right.$

Births in Workhouse, 43 $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{legitimate, 7.} \\ \text{illegitimate, 36.} \end{array} \right.$

Infantile Mortality, 79 per 1,000. $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{the number of deaths under one} \\ \text{Legitimate, 70; Illegitimate, 183} \end{array} \right.$ year was 197, of these 37 were of illegitimate children.

Still Births, 96 $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{certified} \\ \text{by} \end{array} \right. \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{doctor, 66.} \\ \text{midwife, 23.} \\ \text{infant welfare doctor, 5.} \\ \text{coroner, 2.} \end{array} \right.$

Deaths, 1,694 $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{males, 758.} \\ \text{females, 936.} \end{array} \right.$

Inward transfers, 147; outward transfers, 202 (allowed for).

Death Rate, 12·57 per 1,000.

Residents dying in	{	Asylums, 61	{	Brighton County Borough Asylum, 53.
				Others, 8.
	{	Poor Law Institutions, 260.	{	Brighton, 236 (including 3 in The Downs, Hassocks).
				Shoreham, 24.

Total Dying in Hospitals :—

		Residents.	Non-Residents.
Royal Sussex County Hospital	...	117	...
Royal Alexandra Hospital	...	44	...
Throat and Ear Hospital	...	1	...
Women's Hospital	...	8	...
New Sussex Hospital	...	2	...
Sanatorium	Pulmonary Tubercle	14	...
	Other Tubercle...	2	...
	Other Diseases	14	...
French Convalescent Home	...	—	...
Outside Hospitals and Homes	...	24	...
Brighton Poor Law Institutions	...	236	...

Deaths in Private Houses, &c. $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Residents dying away from Brighton, 35.} \\ \text{Deaths of Visitors to Brighton, 59.} \end{array} \right.$

THE 1921 CENSUS.

The night of Sunday, the 24th April, 1921, was fixed for the taking of the census, but the coal strike and other threatened strikes made postponement advisable. The actual date of the census was June 19th. At that time the coal strike had not ended and many large works were consequently closed down, also there was a spell of fine weather. Many people in the great industrial areas were on holiday and the holiday resorts near by had abnormal populations. The intercensal increase expressed as a percentage was, in the case of Llandudno 84, Blackpool 64, Southend-on-Sea 50, Scarborough 25, Eastbourne 20, Worthing 17, Hove 10 and Hastings 9. These figures compare with an increase for the County Boroughs generally of 6 per cent. The figures for Brighton are 131,237 for 1911 and 142,427 for 1921, an increase of 9 per cent.

It is generally agreed that the census figure for the holiday resorts includes visitors, and that for the purposes of obtaining a correct death-rate the resident population only should be included. It was therefore reasonable for the Registrar-General to reduce for statistical purposes the populations of the holiday resorts. At the same time great care should have been taken not to underestimate these populations as a relatively low or high death-rate is by many people taken as an index of the healthiness or otherwise of the holiday resort in question.

The Registrar-General, on the grounds set out below, estimated Brighton's resident population at 134,800, or 7,627 below the 1921 census figure, and only 3,563 over the 1911 census figure. An extract from his letter of explanation is as follows:—

“Of the 142,427 persons enumerated in Brighton, more than 11,000 were actually returned as visitors, and it is known from the statements of ‘Workplace’ given on the Census Schedules that many others, not so described, were in fact non-residents in the Borough. The resident population has accordingly been assessed at 134,800, in which is included some allowance for residents who may have been enumerated elsewhere on the night of the Census.”

“No attempt was made at the 1911 Census—taken at a week-end in April, to separate visitors from residents with the result that intercensal comparisons may be misleading, unless allowance is made for the non-resident population included on that occasion.”

My own estimate of Brighton's resident population is 138,000. This figure is arrived at in this way: the census in 1911 was taken on the 3rd April. At that date there was no public holiday, Good Friday being on April 14th, so that the number of visitors was at a minimum. Taking the population as 130,000, and adding 6 per cent., which is the average percentage increase in the populations of County Boroughs in the last decennium, a figure of 137,800 is arrived at. Knowing the increase in the numbers employed at various works and the relative increase in the average number per house, and the practical absence of empty houses now, compared with 1,659 empty houses in 1911, I consider 138,000 as a very conservative estimate.

Persons unacquainted with Brighton might ask how I explain away the 11,000 persons returned as visitors. In the first place, it must not be overlooked that many persons live in Brighton for their health's sake and in summer, take longer holidays than people in other towns, and a considerable number were actually absent from Brighton on the day of the census. Not only so, but a large number of residents in hotels, boarding-houses and in rooms who were classed as visitors, are persons who have no home address, and would, if they died, be assigned to Brighton for statistical purposes, therefore they should have been included as residents.

Another point made by the Registrar-General is worthy of further consideration—"it is known, from the statements of 'Workplace' given on the Census Schedules, that many others not so described were, in fact, non-residents in the Borough." To those acquainted with Brighton it is well-known that large numbers travel daily from Brighton to London to their work, that from 250 to 300 railway workers, resident in Brighton, travel to Lancing daily to work; also that many other Brighton residents work in Hove, Portslade, etc.

Before coming to a final estimate in a matter of such vital importance to a holiday resort, it seems unfortunate that the Health Department was not consulted, although in possession of much information bearing on the probable increase of the population.

	Census Population, June, 1921.	Registrar- General's Estimate.	Percentage Reduction.	1911-1921 Intercensal Increase* on Registrar-General's Estimate (per cent).
Bournemouth ...	91770	81200	12	2.5
Brighton ...	142,427	134,800	5.4	2.8
Eastbourne ...	62030	53600	14	2.0
Hove ...	46519	44150	5	4.7
Littlehampton ...	11286	8710	23	4.3
Worthing ...	35224	31520	11	4.0

*Intercensal increase for County Boroughs was 6 per cent.

HEALTH WEEK.

Health Week was observed during the week ending 15th October. Its chief feature was a lecture, entitled "Bad Health and Good Intentions," given to an audience of some 1,600 persons in the Dome by Alderman Dr. H. Gervis, J.P. Prizes were given for the best essays from school children, the subject for the boys being "How health benefits by drill and games in the open air," that for the girls being "Babies' clothing should be light and warm."

INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

Infectious Diseases Notified during the Year.

NOTIFIABLE DISEASE.	At all Ages.	At Ages—Years.										No. Removed to Isolation Hospital.	No. of Deaths during the Year.
		Under 1.	1 to 5.	5 to 10.	10 to 15.	15 to 20.	20 to 25.	25 to 35.	35 to 45.	45 to 55.	55 to 65.			65 and upwards.
Diphtheria ...	155	—	20	45	40	15	16	10	3	6	—	133	10
Scarlet Fever ...	545	6	50	218	154	42	25	21	17	10	2	345†	1
Enteric Fever ...	9	—	—	1	1	1	—	3	1	1	1	3*	—
Paratyphoid ...	3	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	2	—
Erysipelas... ..	32	1	3	1	—	—	1	2	10	8	4	—	3
Puerperal Fever ...	4	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	2	—	—	—	—
Cerebro-Spinal Fever	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Acute Poliomyelitis ...	5	1	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Encephalitis Lethargica	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	3	—	—	—	—
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	17	17	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Malaria ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dysentery... ..	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pneumonia ...	74	1	7	12	4	9	3	6	—	1	—	—	—
Pulmonary Tuberculosis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other Forms Tuberculosis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	See page 13												

† In addition to these cases, 2 were removed to a Nursing Home.

* Two cases of Enteric Fever were treated in Royal Sussex County Hospital.

Diphtheria.—Ten deaths occurred from diphtheria, giving a percentage mortality of 6. Patients do not die who receive antitoxin on the first day of disease. In severe cases, especially in children, each added day increases greatly the percentage mortality. In every case either parents or doctors are responsible for delay in securing the only specific treatment,

which is the administration of antitoxin. The following table is of interest in this connection :—

The day of disease Doctor called in.	Antitoxin first given.
2	4
2	7
2	15
3	3
3	4
4	4
5	6
7	9

In two instances our information was uncertain as to date of administration of antitoxin.

Enteric and Paratyphoid Fevers.—3 cases were imported, 3 cases were from one family. One patient contracted the disease 14 days after having partaken of raw Whitstable oysters; the patient's wife, who had oysters at the same time remained well. No source of infection was traced in the other 5 cases, which were from separate houses and at different times. All the patients gave positive Widal reactions.

DISINFECTION AFTER SCARLET FEVER AND DIPHTHERIA.

Scarlet Fever.—There has been nearly double the number of scarlet fever cases notified (545 compared with 289). This disease is spread by mild, overlooked cases, and probably little, or not at all, by fomites, as was formerly believed. The subject was fully discussed in my last annual report, which shewed that the stopping of the disinfection of bedding *since January, 1910*, had no effect on the spread of scarlet fever. This year further step has been taken, the disinfection of rooms after scarlet fever and diphtheria by spraying having been stopped, *since 1st May, 1921*. The small figures at our disposal shew satisfactory results.

MILK OUTBREAK OF SCARLET FEVER.

A small outbreak of scarlet fever, connected with a milk supply occurred in Brighton from the 18th to the 22nd October, inclusive. The following table shews the number of primary cases from the infected supply and all other primary cases during the period in question :—

		Infected Milk.		All other milks.	
		Sex and Age.	Cases.	Sex and Age.	Cases.
October	18th ...	M. 28 ...	1	M. 38, 39, 5 ...	3
„	19th ...	M. 28, F. 9 ...	2	M. 10, F. 5, 7, 9 ...	4
„	20th ...	M. 11, 12, 13 ...	3	M. 9, F. 8, 11, 12 ...	4
„	21st ...	F. 5, 7, 16 ...	3	F. 10, 12 ...	2
„	22nd ...	F. 11, 33, 62 ...	3	M. 10 ...	1

Further evidence that the outbreak was due to milk was that the children infected belonged to schools in which no cases had recently occurred, whilst all the others were from schools in which cases of scarlet fever had occurred just previously.

On communication with the Medical Officer of Health of the district in which the farm was situated, I learned that the head cowman's son failed with scarlet fever on the 13th October, and was removed to hospital on the 15th October, the cowman having gone to live next door on the first day of his son's illness.

With the District Medical Officer of Health, on the 22nd October, I visited the farm and examined all the workers, and inquired as to illness in their homes. One milker's wife and a lodger, who was a milk carrier, had suffered from chills on the 18th and 20th October respectively. I saw both patients and found the wife's throat very red. Another suspicious circumstance was that a child, aged 2, living next door, failed with scarlet fever on the 16th October.

After further consultation with the District Medical Officer of Health, we agreed that the cowman whose son was affected should be stopped from work for a period of three weeks, and the milker and his lodger for a fortnight, all of these to be medically examined before their return to duty.

My action was taken on two notifications received on October 20th and two on October 21st. Considering that the milk business implicated is not a small one, no suspicion could have arisen until the 22nd October, when action was taken.

It is a common error to suppose that infected milk always gives rise to a large number of cases; I have reason to believe that at times only 2 or 3 cases are infected.

Return Cases.—After the return home of 18 patients, further members of their families were infected. As 345 patients were admitted, the percentage giving rise to return cases works out at 5.2 per cent.

Poliomyelitis.—Five cases were notified, only four of these appeared to be true cases.

- (1) A boy aged 10 months was attacked, whose father had suffered from the disease from youth. In both instances the left upper arm was affected.
- (2) A boy aged $1\frac{1}{2}$ was in contact with a child Y, just previous to the 22nd June. Y's mother told X's mother that a year previously her child had suffered from infantile paralysis. X's onset was on the 11th July. This history was not confirmed by the Medical Officer of Health of Y's district who, on inquiry, learnt that Y suffered from rheumatism in June, 1920, and in June, 1921, was medically treated for weakness in the legs!

- (3) X, onset 11th July, was taken to hospital by tram frequently thereafter. Z, male, aged $1\frac{3}{4}$, who travelled on the same tram route, failed on the 1st August.
- (4) Female, aged 9, no history of contact with a known case.
- (5) Male, aged 3, probably was not a case.

Encephalitis Lethargica.—Five cases were notified. One was not a case, being registered as dying from chronic meningitis. The remaining four were true cases, and all recovered without any permanent disability. A male, aged 64, was not notified, but was registered as dying from encephalitis lethargica. At the post mortem he was found to have died from cerebral haemorrhage. Unfortunately, the certificate was granted prior to the post mortem, and the death was registered as one from encephalitis lethargica. The difficulty in altering a registered cause of death is shewn by a letter, dated 10th October, 1921, on this case, from the Assistant Registrar General:—

“I am directed by the Registrar General to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 17th instant, and in reply to say that in the event of a post mortem disclosing a cause of death differing from that which has been certified, it is of course open to the doctor to amend his certificate or to issue a new one. No trouble would accrue to the doctor by so doing provided the death had not been registered.

If, however, the death had been registered, the cause of death could only be corrected on the authority of a Statutory Declaration made by two persons, the doctor being one. The Registrar General can only suggest that in cases where it is known that a post mortem is intended to be held, an arrangement should be made with the Registrar to delay registration of the death until the ascertained cause of death can be incorporated in the medical certificate. It must be understood, however, that there are serious objections to delaying registration of deaths, and that the practice could only be resorted to in exceptional circumstances.”

Measles was introduced twice into Brighton by children visitors arriving here during the incubation period, but there was no spread. No cases were notified from the schools.

Whooping Cough.—From the schools we learnt that 247 families were infected by whooping cough, a total of 381 cases occurred in these families.

Scabies.—48 persons had 100 baths at the Sanatorium.

TUBERCULOSIS.

The table below gives statistics of Tuberculosis for 1921 :—

	Number of deaths.	Rate per 100,000.	Number of New cases notified.	New cases notified per 100,000 of population.	Number of re-notifications.	New cases admitted to the Sanatorium.	Cases re-admitted to the Sanatorium.	Total number treated in the Sanatorium.	Total weeks stay in the Sanatorium.	Average stay in weeks, per patient.	Treatment at Dispensary				
											Total Patients.	New Patients.	Number receiving Tuberculin.	Number of injections of Tuberculin.	Total number of attendances at Dispensary.
Pulmonary Tuberculosis ...	129	96	275	204	226	91	22	171	2641	15·4	80	49	43	830	2781
Other forms Tuberculosis ...	43	32	101	75	180	17	4	35	980	48·0	14	9	14	230	242
All forms Tuberculosis ...	172	128	370	279	406	111	26	206	3621	17·6	94	58	57	1060	3023

The particulars of the work done at the Tuberculosis Dispensary are given in the following table :—

Examinations by the Tuberculosis Officer.	Total	Insured.						Non-Insured.					
		Tuber- culous.		Non- Tuber- culous.		Doubtful		Tuber- culous.		Non- Tuber- culous.		Doubtful	
		1st.	Later	1st.	Later	1st.	Later	1st.	Later	1st.	Later	1st.	Later
At the Dispensary	1005	74	398	19	33	33	54	67	163	44	27	40	53
„ Sanatorium (out patients) ...	5	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	3	—	—	—
In Factories and Workshops ...	14	—	3	1	5	—	5	—	—	—	—	—	—
At the Hospitals ...	9	—	3	1	—	—	—	2	2	1	—	—	—
„ Poor Law Infirmary ...	2	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
In the patients' homes ...	139	29	46	3	3	4	2	21	18	4	2	4	3
Ditto with Doctor present ...	16	2	—	—	—	—	—	8	5	1	—	—	—
Total ...	1190	106	452	24	41	37	61	99	188	53	29	44	56
At the Medical Board	380												
Examination X-Rays	163												
Examination of Larynx, Nose and Ears ...	192												
Total Examinations	1925												

Pathological Examinations.—It is sometimes convenient to have a specimen examined on the spot, without sending it up to the Municipal laboratory. 124 specimens have been examined in this way, made up as follows :—

41 Sputum specimens, 16 positive, 25 negative.

80 Urine specimens—2 for presence of T.B., 1 positive ; the rest for ordinary chemical examination, and for the urochromogen reaction, which seems to have useful prognostic value. Several cases have been advised against Sanatorium treatment, as this reaction was present, and their subsequent histories have shown that their case was hopeless.

1 Ear discharge.

2 Blood films.

Throat, Nose and Ear Examinations.—Mr. A. J. Hutchison has examined 54 patients, both from the Sanatorium and out-patients attending the Dispensary, many of them on several occasions. These examinations have been of the greatest value, especially in some of the doubtful cases. In several such cases all the symptoms for which they were sent here have been due to nose and throat conditions. In addition, 4 cases of tuberculous

laryngitis, and 2 nasal cases have been treated by cauterisation, 2 cases of tuberculous ulcers on tongue treated by ionisation, and in other cases other forms of local treatment have been prescribed; 5 cases were referred to the Throat Hospital, and 1 to the School Clinic for further operative treatment.

Lectures.—On 28th April, Dr. Cox gave a lecture to the Brighton Branch of the Women's Co-operative Guild, on "Tuberculosis in Children." On 26th May one to the Brighton & Hove Centre of the College of Nursing, on "Tuberculosis from the Public Health Point of View"; and during November and December a series of five lectures on various aspects of tuberculosis work to the Queen's Nurses.

Voluntary Help.—Regularly for the last three years we have had the assistance of Miss Wright at the heaviest clinic on Friday afternoon, Mrs. Worton, also of the V.A.D., has assisted Mr. A. J. Hutchison on Tuesday afternoons and Miss Blockley, of the British Red Cross, has taken the Wednesday Clinic. They all have been of the greatest assistance to the whole-time staff.

Summary of notifications:—

AGE PERIODS.	NOTIFICATIONS ON FORM A.												Total Notifica- tions on Form A
	Number of Primary Notifications.												
	0 to 1	1 to 5	5 to 10	10 to 15	15 to 20	20 to 25	25 to 35	35 to 45	45 to 55	55 to 65	65 & up- w'ds	Total Primary Notifi- cations.	
Pulmonary Males ...	—	—	2	2	7	21	50	49	26	13	6	176	191
Pulmonary Females ...	—	—	3	6	12	13	28	21	10	3	3	99	109
Non-pulmon- ary Males...	7	13	6	8	6	4	6	5	1	—	1	57	61
Non-pulmon- ary Females	2	7	9	5	3	4	3	5	—	1	1	40	41

	NOTIFICATIONS ON FORM B.					NUMBER OF NOTIFICATIONS ON FORM C.		NUMBER OF NOTIFICATIONS ON FORM D.	
	Number of Primary Notifications.				Total Notifications on Form B.	Poor Law Institutions.	Sanatoria.	Poor Law Institutions.	Sanatoria.
	Under 5	5 to 10	10 to 15	Total Primary Notifications.					
Pulmonary Males	—	—	1	1	1	26	82	10	88
" Females	—	1	—	1	1	18	57	8	61
Non-Pulmonary Males ...	1	1	—	2	2	14	18	4	15
Non-Pulmonary Females	—	1	1	2	2	4	5	4	8

Of the total 275 notifications of pulmonary tuberculosis, 74 were imported cases.

TUBERCULOSIS CONTACTS OF SCHOOL AGE.

Result of examination.	Ages.		
	1-5	5-10	10-15
Not Tubercular	13	79	95
Under observation	—	4	4
Tubercular... ..	—	1	1

SUMMARY OF DENTAL WORK AT SANATORIUM.

	EXTRACTION		SCALING.		FILLING.	DRESS-ING.	GRIND-INGS.
	Local Anaesthetic	No Anaesthetic	Upper	Lower			
Men ...	20	3	5	5	17	25	2
Women ...	23	2	3	6	19	21	—
Boys ...	7	1	—	—	8	7	—
Girls ...	5	1	—	—	5	10	—
TOTALS ...	55	7	8	11	49	63	2

HOME NURSING BY QUEEN'S NURSES.

	No. of Patients.	No. of Visits.
Pulmonary Tuberculosis	65	3927
Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis	41	3085
	106	7012

The home nursing is made the more valuable as the nurses employed have from time to time personal tuition from the Tuberculosis Officer at the Dispensary. A quarterly report is received from the Superintendent of Nurses, not only enumerating the patients visited but calling attention to their wants and the sanitary condition of the homes. For these services an annual grant of £300 is made by the Council to the funds of the Queen's Nurses, roughly at the rate of 10d. per visit.

FORTY-SIX OF THE DEATHS OCCURRED IN FOLLOWING PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS

20 in the Brighton Poor Law Institution, 2 in the Shoreham Poor Law Institution, 7 in the Brighton County Borough Asylum, 1 in the Royal Sussex County Hospital, 1 in the Sick Children's Hospital, 14 in the Sanatorium and 1 in another institution outside the Borough.

AFTER CARE.

The following are the amounts of money from the Hedgcock Bequest expended during the year in the home care of consumptives :—

	£	s.	d.
Milk	209	13	9
Food other than milk	119	0	1
Help whilst head of family in the Sanatorium ...	100	4	0
Nursing and care of patient	1	11	6
Better housing by assistance with rent	15	12	0
Assistance with railway fare to enable patient to attend London Hospital for Finsen Light Treatment	17	12	0
Help whilst arrangements are being made for patient to have different employment	2	10	0
Clothing, boots, etc.	12	3	0
Sewing machine	14	5	0
Surgical appliances	4	0	0
Charing	3	17	6
Dentures	1	1	0
	£501	9	10

In addition to the above, bedsteads with bedding were lent to enable several patients to sleep alone. The number of bedsteads lent at one time averaged 15.

EX-SERVICE MEN.

By the activities of Dr. T. B. Hutcheson the work of the Dispensary is closely linked with the work of the Pensions Care Sub-Committee. Dr. Hutcheson, as a voluntary worker, has undertaken the after-care of Brighton ex-service tuberculous men. In this work he has done as much as could be done by getting to know each man personally, finding out all his difficulties and arranging for assistance to overcome these. Questions of appeals for pensions, payments in arrear, payments for children, assistance whilst awaiting the result of appeal, training and employment are all dealt with.

When the work was begun on January 1st, 1920, 335 cases were awaiting investigation and since that time 454 have been inquired into and assisted. For the first six months the work was done in the offices of the Brighton War Pensions Care Sub-Committee, but thereafter it was found convenient for Dr. Hutcheson to occupy an office at the Tuberculosis Dispensary, so that all the work could be centralised.

The chief difficulty not only with ex-service men but with a majority of ex-sanatorium patients is the question of employment. Dr. Hutcheson had 38 men trained and placed at suitable work and the present list shews 128 ex-service patients at work. Many people believe that *out-of-door* work must be found for the phthisis patient, being unaware that such work in the open is suitable for only a few physically fit arrested early cases,

and that the majority do best at indoor occupations, not requiring heavy manual work and allowing the patient to drop the work when he does not feel up to it. If employers would agree to employ a certain percentage of consumptive men in suitable occupations, or if the Council would provide a municipal workshop for patched-up consumptives, it would enable a large percentage of willing men to be nearly self-supporting, instead of, as they are apt to do at present, becoming loafers dangerous and burdensome to the community. There is much talk of after-care committees but they are little good if they cannot provide suitable work.

A Club Room for Male Consumptives.

Dr. Hutcheson suggested the purchase of a hut on the Aquarium, formerly used for exhibition purposes, as a reading and recreation room for male consumptives. The Hut was opened in February, 1921, and a six months' record shews nearly 3,000 visits. Instead of spending his time reading over the fire at home, sitting in public halls, reading rooms or public-houses, the ex-sanatorium patient can go to this club room where, under pleasant open-air conditions, he can read the newspapers or play games with old fellow patients. The Hut not only benefits the consumptive but prevents the spread of infection by the voluntary segregation of the patients. It is of interest to note that the Ministry of Health allows no grant towards the capital or running expenses of this valuable aid to the prevention of the spread of the disease. The Red Cross has given books and games; the *Daily Telegraph*, *Sussex Daily News*, *Brighton Herald*, *Tatler*, *Bystander* and *Sphere* send gratuitous copies; Mr. Frank Wood, Newsagent, supplies free of charge copies of the *Daily Mail*, *Express*, *Sketch* and *Mirror*. Our thanks are also due to the Aquarium Committee for granting us the use of the site.

BOROUGH ISOLATION HOSPITAL.

Number of Patients.	Number of Patients suffering from the following Diseases :—												Total.	
	Scarlet Fever.	Enteric Fever.	Measles & German Measles.	Diphtheria.	Cerebro-Spinal Fever.	Chicken-Pox.	Mumps.	Erysipelas.	Phthisis.	Other Tubercular Diseases.	Emaciated Children.	Encephalitis Lethargica.		Other Diseases.
Remaining December 31st, 1920 ...	45	—	—	8	—	—	—	—	55	14	11	—	—	148
Admitted in 1921 ...	382	6	1	140	1	2	1	1	116	21	15	1	20	756
Total number treated 1921 ...	427	6	1	148	1	2	1	1	171	35	26	1	20	904
Discharged in 1921	369	6	1	118	1	2	1	1	112	14	20	1	16	728
Died in 1921 ...	—	—	—	9	—	—	—	—	16	1	3	—	3	42
Remaining December 31st, 1921 ...	58	—	—	21	—	—	—	—	43	20	3	—	1	134

Of the above cases, 1 case of diphtheria, 1 of scarlet fever and 6 of other diseases belonged to the Sanatorium staff; 32 cases of scarlet fever, 8 diphtheria, 1 mumps and 1 case of septic tonsillitis, a total of 42, were soldiers.

2 patients suffering from diphtheria, 1 from cerebro-spinal meningitis, 1 from encephalitis lethargica, 1 from enteric fever, 3 from scarlet fever and 1 from chicken-pox were admitted from outside districts.

The total number of weeks spent by all the patients in the Sanatorium was 7,125 weeks, as compared with 7,406 weeks in 1920. Scarlet fever patients spent 2,243 weeks; diphtheria patients 695 weeks; enteric fever patients 41 weeks; measles patients 4 weeks; cerebro-spinal meningitis 10 weeks; phthisis patients 2,641 weeks; other tubercular patients 980 weeks; wasting children 467 weeks; and patients suffering from other diseases 44 weeks.

LABORATORY REPORT.

	Positive.	Negative.	Doubtful.	No Growth.	Total.
<i>Diphtheria</i> —					
Swabs from Borough ...	117	880	13	13	1023
Sanatorium Swabs—					
Admission Diphtheria ...	209	148	5	1	363
Convalescent Diphtheria ...	208	746	3	2	959
Admission Scarlet Fever ...	37	641	7	6	691
Convalescent Scarlet Fever	65	471	3	—	539
Other patients ...	—	7	—	—	7
<i>Sputa</i> —					
From Borough ...	147	491	—	—	638
From Sanatorium ...	87	114	—	—	191
Pus for T.B. ...	—	1	—	—	1
<i>Blood specimens, Widal's</i>					
<i>Re-action</i> —					
From Borough ...	3	6	3	—	12
From Sanatorium ...	6	2	—	—	8
<i>Hairs examined for Tinea</i> —					
From Borough ...	97	159	—	—	256
From Sanatorium ...	10	28	—	—	38

Cerebro-Spinal Fluid.

Of patients from whom cerebro-spinal fluids were taken or sent for examination—

- 3 appeared to be normal,
- 9 had the usual characters of tuberculous meningitis,
- 7 showed septic organisms,
- 1 showed the organism of cerebro-spinal fever.

Number of Water Examinations.

	Bacteriological.	Chemical.
Falmer... ..	12	7
Goldstone	12	7
Mile Oak	12	7
Patcham	12	7
Shoreham	12	7

MATERNITY AND INFANT WELFARE.

The infantile mortality was 79 per 1,000.

THE MIDWIVES ACT, 1902.

During 1921, 46 midwives, 22 of whom were in private practice, notified their intention to practise in the area. Of the latter 6 did not engage in practice, and 2 were in practice for a short time only. Of the total 46, 41 had passed a qualifying examination, 5 were in practice prior to the passing of the Act in 1901; of the latter, one is illiterate.

The number of visits paid to midwives was 74. The midwives living and practising in Brighton were visited once at least in every three months; 2 visits were made to the West Street Hospital and its branch for the inspection of midwives doing district work from these centres.

The number of cases occurring in 1921, in which the midwife called to her assistance a registered medical practitioner (Rule E. 20 and 22) is set out below:—

Medical help was called in on account of the following causes, as stated by the Midwife.	Private Cases.	Outside cases in connection with Women's Hospital West Street.	TOTAL.
<i>Pregnancy—</i>			
Abortion	2	2	4
Miscarriage	1	2	3
Threatened Miscarriage	1	—	1
Ante-Partum Haemorrhage	5	6	11
<i>Labour—</i>			
Presentation { Transverse	—	1	1
{ Impacted breech	—	1	1
{ Hand	—	1	1
{ Abnormal	3	—	3
Instruments required... ..	5	—	5
Contracted Pelvis	1	—	1
Delay in Labour	23	51	74
Retention of Placenta	5	7	12
Rupture of Perineum... ..	16	39	55
Post-Partum Haemorrhage	2	3	5
<i>Lying-in Period—</i>			
Rise of Temperature	3	26	29
Other reasons connected with mother	9	20	29
<i>Condition of Infant—</i>			
Premature Birth	9	11	20
Condition of Baby	10	45	55
Discharge from eyes	4	19	23
<i>Other notifications (Rule 22)—</i>			
Proposal to substitute artificial for breast feeding	6	11	17
Death of Child	2	—	2
Death of mother	1	—	1
Still birth	6	34	40
Liability to be a source of infection	1	—	1
	115	279	394

The scale of fees for medical assistance recommended by the Ministry of Health was adopted, and £112 3s. paid to doctors called in by midwives on 69 occasions. Of this sum £17 1s. 3d. or 15 per cent. has been recovered from the patient.

LYING-IN HOSPITAL, WEST STREET.

The staff of certified midwives at the Lying-in Institution and its branches numbered 10. The Council pays £60 for the salary of one midwife appointed at their suggestion on the 1st May, 1919. The total number of confinements attended was 1,387; of this total 1,113 belonged to Brighton, 297 being primiparae and 816 being multiparae. Antenatal examinations numbered 816. Fifty pupils were trained during 1921, all of whom obtained the Certificate of the Central Midwives Board.

FOUR BEDS FOR MATERNITY CASES AT THE WEST STREET LYING-IN HOSPITAL.

During the year 1921, 54 patients were admitted under the 1918 agreement; the number of in-patient days was 788. The Council pays 6s. a day for a period of a week or more, and 7s. 6d. a day for shorter periods. The total cost was £224 9s. 6d.; £60 17s. 6d. of which was paid by the patients.

NOTIFICATION OF BIRTHS.

(For number notified see page 41).

HOME VISITS.

Number of infants born during 1921 visited	...	...	...	1862
Average number of visits paid to each infant	...	...	...	5.8
No. of children of ages 1—5 visited	...	...	...	4315
*Total inquiries <i>re</i> children 1—5	...	...	...	9817
Visits to expectant mothers	...	...	...	185
Visits for investigation <i>re</i> cause of stillbirths	...	...	...	54
Visits for investigation <i>re</i> premature deaths	...	...	...	58
Total visits paid by Health Visitors during 1921	...	...	...	25,249

*In many cases these visits were primarily to infants under one, the older children in the same family being seen by the Health Visitor at the same visit.

INFANT WELFARE CENTRES (5).

Summary of attendances during 1921:—

Number of mothers	...	...	...	...	1622
Total attendances	...	...	...	...	11,991
Number of infants under one year	...	...	...	...	1217
Total attendances	...	...	...	...	11,452
Number of children aged 1—5	...	...	...	...	648
Total attendances	...	...	...	...	3495
Average number of attendances by each mother	...	...	...	...	7.39
Average number of attendances by each infant	...	...	...	...	9.41

Cases of minor ailments, where it appears unlikely that the children will receive treatment otherwise, have been referred from the Infant Welfare Clinics to the School Medical Clinic.

Cases so referred during 1921 were :—

Enlarged tonsils and adenoids	...	...	8
Eye Disease	...	...	5
Ear Disease	...	...	14
Impetigo	...	...	3
Ringworm of the scalp	...	...	2

ANTENATAL CLINIC.

The great bulk of antenatal work is done for women who have booked with the West Street Lying-in Hospital, the number of examinations numbering 1,075.. It is a condition of booking that patients are so examined. Private midwives are invited to send any patient, on Wednesday afternoons at 5 p.m., to the out-patient department of the West Street Hospital, where they are seen by the Infant Welfare Doctor. Last year 35 patients were seen; 9 of these were not pregnant, 26 were pregnant. Of the latter 14 were normal, the others suffered from :—

Digestive trouble	...	...	2 cases.
Varicose veins	...	...	2 cases.
Contracted pelvis	...	...	2 cases.
Prolapse	...	...	2 cases.
Epilepsy	...	...	1 case.
Acute Antelexion	...	...	1 case.
Inguinal hernia	...	...	1 case.
Secondary syphilis	...	...	1 case.

Fifteen cases were told that medical treatment was necessary. In each instance the midwife was advised as to diagnosis and treatment.

DENTAL CLINIC.

Nursing and expectant mothers and children under five years have been referred to this Clinic from the Infant Welfare and Antenatal Clinics.

As was the case last year, many of the mothers have failed to keep appointments with the dentist.

During the year 1921, 295 attendances were made by 43 mothers and 14 children under five years of age, on 65 half-day sessions.

Summary of the work done :—

	FILLINGS	EXTRACTIONS		Dress-ings	Scaling	Other operations	DENTURES	
		Nitrous oxide	Local Anaes-thetic				Part-ial	Com-plete.
Mothers ...	116	97	35	61	41	42	6	1
Infants ...	28	—	2	28	—	—	—	—
Totals ...	144	97	37	89	41	42	6	1

EDUCATIONAL WORK.

Seven talks on Infant Welfare were given by the Infant Welfare Medical Officer. Fifty-eight talks and demonstrations were given by the Senior Health Visitor.

CRECHES.

The two crèches are situated in Bristol Road and Wellington Road. At Wellington Road Crèche the average number of children in daily attendance was 19. At Bristol Road the corresponding number was 30.

During the financial year 1921-1922, the Council paid £125 towards the expenses of the Crèches.

CHURCH ARMY MATERNITY HOME, FINSBURY ROAD.

Into the above Home 39 expectant and nursing mothers were admitted during the 12 months ended 31st December, 1921. The number of confinements was 25; the average stay prior to confinement was 8 weeks; after confinement, 13 weeks. The cases are usually of persons not belonging to Brighton.

ASSISTANCE.

	£	s.	d.
Milk for expectant and nursing mothers and delicate children	187	11	13 ¹ / ₄
Dried Milk 	39	1	11
Home Helps 	6	10	0
Confinement fees 	12	0	
Crèche fees 	9	5	
Assistance to nurse case of Measles 	10	0	
	<hr/>		
	£234	14	5 ³ / ₄

STILL BIRTHS DUE TO SYPHILIS (see page 23).

OPHTHALMIA NEONATORUM.

Eighteen cases were notified; eleven of these were very mild. Six cases were nursed at home by the Queen's Nurses who paid 382 visits (63.5 visits per case). No case was admitted to the Sanatorium.

Ulceration of the cornea occurred in one case. The child moved from Brighton the day after the case was notified and could not be traced.

Smears of the discharge were taken in 10 cases. Gonococci were found in one case only. (All cases were under treatment when the smears were taken).

The West Street Lying-in Hospital and most of the private midwives adopted during the year the following routine at the time of birth with the object of preventing the occurrence of ophthalmia neonatorum:—

PRECAUTIONS AGAINST OPHTHALMIA NEONATORUM.

1. Directly the head of the infant is born wipe each eye with clean cotton wool. Use a fresh piece for each eye; burn it after use

2. As soon as the child is separated, wash the child's eyelids with warm boracic lotion.
3. When first bathing the child use fresh water and a clean towel for the face and allow no bath water to enter the eyes. After the bath open each eye and thoroughly wash out with a warm boracic lotion—a thorough irrigation. This is most important.
4. Then open the eyes again and drop into each eye one drop of Argyrol (10 per cent. strength). Drops of Argyrol must on no account be continued after the first day except they are ordered by a doctor.
5. Continue ablution as stated in (3) daily during attendance.
6. At no time during the lying-in period use the mother's sponges, napkins, towels, &c., for the child.

PUERPERAL FEVER.

During the year 4 cases were notified :—

No. in Register.	Age.	Midwife.	Doctor.	Any Previous Labours	Removed to Public Institution.	Remarks.
1.	21	—	I	No.	No.	Died in nursing home.
2.	21	—	—	No.	Royal Sussex County Hospital Infirmary ...	Died.
3	37	Neither		Yes.	Infirmary ...	Abortion, septic when first seen by doctor.
4.	36	—	M	No.	Infirmary ...	

Nos. 3 and 4 Recovered.

SUMMER DIARRHOEA.

The summer was hot and dry, too dry to favour summer diarrhoea.

An inquiry was made as to the incidence of the disease according to age, diet and the number of flies present. The numbers are small, but the differences are so great that they are worth recording.

Age incidence in the first year, in breast-fed children :—

Of 33 in the first 3 months 9% were attacked

„ 70 from 3—6 months 10% „ „

„ 59 „ 6—9 „ 24% „ „

„ 57 „ 9—12 „ 16% „ „

Diet—Breast-fed, of 219, 38 or 17% were attacked, and none died.

Condensed Milk, „ 26, 9 „ 35% „ „ „ none „

Dried Milk „ 28, 14 „ 50% „ „ „ 1 „

Cow's Milk „ 33, 17 „ 51% „ „ „ 2 „

The infants fed on mixed diets are not included.

Flies—The attack rate bore no relation to the relative numbers of flies.

VENEREAL DISEASE.

THE EDUCATION OF THE PUBLIC.

A lecture in connection with the Mothers' Union was given by Mrs. Clare Goslett on "The general instruction to young people in morals and cleanliness as a protection against disease." 120 mothers from the Lewes Road area attended the lecture.

STILLBIRTHS.

There is an arrangement to receive stillbirths at the Health Office and to bury these free of charge after examination. The midwife is paid 2s. 6d. for her trouble in bringing the stillbirths to the office. Five were brought to the Health Office and in each case sections of liver were submitted for examination and none of these showed spirochetes. Up to the end of 1921, 54 specimens have been submitted, with only 11 positive results.

TREATMENT AT THE V.D. CLINIC.

Up to February, 1921, the treatment of Venereal Disease was continued in the Out-Patient Department of the Royal Sussex County Hospital. On that date, the new V.D. Clinic was opened in a new, self-contained building, erected and fitted out at a cost of £2,747. It is interesting to compare in successive years the number of *new* cases of syphilis and gonorrhoea dealt with at the clinic.

New Brighton Cases treated at the V.D. Clinic from 1918-21.

Year.	Syphilis.		Gon.		Soft sore.		Sy. and S.S.		Sy. and Gon.		Gon. and S.S.		Sy., G., S.S.		Conditions other than V.D.		Total of V.D. Cases.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
1918 ...	49	81	42	37	4	—	—	—	4	8	—	—	—	—	25	34	99	126
1919 ...	92	69	121	36	17	2	3	1	8	7	1	2	—	—	84	44	242	117
1920 ...	99	63	93	28	15	3	4	2	13	14	2	—	1	1	83	33	227	111
1921 ...	99	45	101	28	1	1	3	—	6	5	—	1	—	—	82	39	210	80

The totals in the above table show a great reduction in the new cases amongst women attending for treatment. In 1918, before the ending of the war, the new male cases were naturally small in number; they also now show a slight diminution.

SYPHILIS—UNFINISHED COURSES OF TREATMENT.

Of syphilis cases, whilst 64 males and 49 females completed treatment during 1921, in that year 51 males and 33 females ceased to attend during treatment.

Return relating to all persons from all districts who were treated at the Treatment Centre during 1921.

	Syphilis.		Soft Chancre.		Gonorrhoea.		Conditions other than Venereal		TOTAL.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
1. Number of persons who, on the 1st January, 1921, were under treatment or observation for ...	202	168	13	3	52	22	10	2	277	195
2. Number dealt with during the year in the out-patient Clinic for the first time and found to be suffering from :—										
Syphilis only	163	64	—	—	—	—	—	—	163	64
Soft chancre only	—	—	3	1	—	—	—	—	3	1
Gonorrhoea only	—	—	—	—	170	47	—	—	170	47
Syphilis and soft chancre ...	2	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	5	—
Syphilis and gonorrhoea ...	8	12	—	—	8	12	—	—	16	24
Gonorrhoea and soft chancre	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	2
Syphilis, soft chancre and gonorrhoea	1	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	3	—
Conditions other than venereal	—	—	—	—	—	—	132	55	132	55
TOTAL—Item 2	174	76	7	2	179	60	132	55	492	193
TOTAL—Items 1 and 2 ...	376	244	20	5	231	82	142	57	769	388
3. Number of persons who ceased to attend the out-patient Clinic :—										
(a) before completing the first course of treatment for	36	28	3	1	38	6	—	—	77	35
(b) after one or more courses but before completion of treatment for	15	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	15	5
(c) after completion of treatment, but before final tests as to cure of	36	34	15	2	14	7	—	—	65	43
4. Number of persons transferred to other Treatment Centres after treatment for	29	20	1	—	28	17	—	—	58	37
5. Number of persons discharged from the out-patient Clinic after completion of treatment and observation for	28	15	—	1	84	24	—	—	112	40
6. Number of persons who, on the 1st January, 1922, were under treatment or observation for ...	232	142	1	1	67	28	8	2	308	173
TOTAL—Items 3, 4, 5 and 6	376	244	20	5	231	82	8	2	635	333

	Syphilis.		Soft Chancre.		Gonor- rhoea.		Condi- tions other than Venereal.		TOTAL.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
7. Total attendances of all persons at the out-patient Clinic who were suffering from	3787	2627	107	48	5852	4807	214	41	9960	7523
8. Aggregate number of " In-patient days " of treatment given to persons who were suffering from	175	113	—	7	94	114	8	10	277	244

	For detection of			For Wassermann Reaction.
	Spirochetes.	Gonococci.	Other Organisms.	
9. Examinations of Pathological material :— (a) Specimens which were examined at, and by the Medical Officer of, the Treatment Centre (b) Specimens from persons attending at the Treatment Centre which were sent for examination to an approved laboratory	— 51	— 1594	— 162	— 1846

Statement shewing the services rendered at the Treatment Centre during the year, classified according to the areas in which the patients resided.

Name of County or County Borough (or Country in the case of persons residing elsewhere than in England and Wales).	Brighton.	East Sussex.	West Sussex.	Foreign.	TOTAL.
A. Number of persons from each area dealt with during the year at or in connection with the out-patient Clinic <i>for the first time</i> and found to be suffering from :—					
Syphilis	155	65	16	14	250
Soft chancre	5	3	—	1	9
Gonorrhoea	146	67	9	17	239
Conditions other than venereal	115	52	12	8	187
TOTAL	421	187	37	40	685
B. Total number of attendances at the out-patient clinic of all patients residing in each area	11536	4646	874	409	17483
C. Aggregate number of " In-patient days " of all patients residing in each area	364	128	4	25	521
D. Number of doses of Salvarsan substitutes given in the :—	1958	987	264	51	3260
(1. Out-patient Clinic to patients residing in each area.	—	—	—	—	—
(2. In-patient Dept.					

E. Give the names of Salvarsan substitutes used in the treatment of syphilis and the usual initial and final doses...

F. State the amount and kind of treatment usually administered to a case of Syphilis of each of the types usually dealt with at the Treatment Centre

G. State the nature of tests applied in deciding as to discharge of patients referred to in Item 5 on previous page

Initial Dose. Final Dose.

Novarsenobillon ...	.3 to .45	... .6
Neo Salvarsan ...	.3 to .45	... .6

Primary S with Negative W, eleven I.V.* of N.A.B. and 12 I.M.† of Hg. Primary S with + W. fourteen IV. of N.A.B. and 16 I.M. of Hg and more if required.

Secondary S., fourteen I.V. of N.A.B. to 28 I.V. and 16 I.M. to 32 I.M. of Hg.

Tertiary S., 7 to 14 I.V. and 8 to 16 I.M. of Hg, with short courses every 3 months if necessary.

Neuro S., prolonged courses of 11 I.V. injections and I.M. of Hg, at intervals of 3 months.

C.S. in Infants, 14 I.M. injections of N.A.B.

C.S. in Children, I.V. injections as in secondary S, only smaller doses according to age.

S. Neg. Wassermann reactions 3 and 7 days following a provocative dose. The provocative dose being given 2 years after final treatment (the three-monthly Wassermann proving negative during this period).

G. No clinical evidence of Gonorrhoea for a month after cessation of treatment. Patient on normal diet and following usual habits. Passage of full-sized bougie and provocative dose of vaccine not giving rise to any reaction and nothing being demonstrated pathologically.

*I.V. = intravenous.

†I.M. = intramuscular.

(Signed) F. H. LAWSON,
Medical Officer of the Treatment Centre.

ANNUAL RETURN FROM PATHOLOGICAL LABORATORY.

Pathological examinations made in the Stephen Ralli Memorial Laboratory, Royal Sussex County Hospital, Brighton, during the year ending on the 31st December, 1921, relating to persons residing in the County Borough of Brighton:—

Nature of Test.	{ For Treatment Ctr. ...	{ Positive ... 11
For Spirochetes	{ For Health Dept. ...	{ Negative ... 24
		{ Positive ... 2
		{ Negative ... 2
For Gonococci	{ For Treatment Ctr. ...	{ Positive ... 142
		{ Negative ... 813
	{ For Practitioners ...	{ Positive ... 8
		{ Negative ... 71
For Wassermann reaction ...	{ For Treatment Ctr. ...	{ Positive ... 286
		{ Negative ... 678
	{ For Practitioners ...	{ Positive ... 42
		{ Negative ... 73
Other examinations ... ..		... 89
H. M. GALT.		

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE DISTRICT

(For General Information see Report, 1919).

OUT RELIEF.

The amounts of out relief administered for the years ending 30th September, 1919, 1920 and 1921, were as follows:—

	1919.	1920.	1921.
Parish of Brighton ...	£8690	£15421	£30994
„ „ Preston ...	£883	£1058	£1271

HOSPITAL ACCOMMODATION.

Name of Hospital	NUMBER OF BEDS.				Gynaeco- logical.	Total	No. of In- patients treated in 1921.	OUT-PATIENTS, 1921.	
	Surgical		Medical					No. of patients (excluding V.D. patients see p.26)	No. of Attend- ances
	M.	F.	M.	F.					
Royal Sussex County Hospital	85	56	32	27	25	225	2928	8404	35,912
Royal Alexandra Hospital (for children)	Total beds, 80				—	80	879	1746	15,689 including casualties
*NewSussexHospital for Women and Children	—	8	—	8	10	26	322	1696	7219
Sussex Eye Hospital	15	15	—	—	—	30	269	3008	8180
Throat and Ear Hospital... ..	25		—		—	25	695	1498	7814
Women's Hospital (excluding Hove Branch)	—		4		8	12	307	696 Midwifery attended from Hospital	3506

* The Hospital at Windlesham Road was first occupied in August, 1921.

SANITARY ADMINISTRATION.

SANITARY INSPECTION.

In the following tables, prepared by Mr. Skinner, the Chief Sanitary Inspector, the work of the Sanitary Department is stated, so far as it can be given, in tabular form :—

Inspections during 1921.

Number of Streets Inspected	...	...	232
" Houses inspected...	...	...	14028
" Complaints attended to	...	...	1908
" Visits to Slaughter Houses	...	...	1558
" " Cowsheds	...	...	4
" " Bakchouses	...	...	261
" " Dairies and Milk Shops	...	...	568
" " Provision Shops and Markets	...	...	748
" Day Visits to Common Lodging Houses	...	...	45
" Night " " "	...	...	18
" Drains Tested by Volatile Test	...	...	19
" " Opened for Examination	...	...	140
" Visits for Sundry Purposes	...	...	6195
" " to look up Notices served	...	...	10166
" Attendances at Police Court	...	...	27
" Samples collected for Analysis	...	...	536
" Inspections of Stables	...	...	1062
" Wastes of Water Reported	...	...	187
" Letters sent to Schools and Public Library	...	...	1127
Meteorological Observations taken	...	...	730
" Reports issued	...	...	913
Visits to Schools	...	...	229
Number of Visits under Factory and Workshops and Shop Hours Acts, &c.	...	...	11237
Number of Visits to Houses Let in Lodgings	...	...	65
" " Offensive Trades	...	...	178
" Smoke Observations	...	...	14
" Visits under Contagious Diseases (Animals) Act	...	...	60
<i>Markets Committee—</i>			
" I Inspector	...	...	8 days
" Visits under Rats and Mice Destruction Act	...	...	111
<i>Housing Acts—</i>			
Number of Special Inspections by M.O.H.	...	...	20
" " " by Chief Inspector	...	...	75
" Ordinary Inspections by District Inspectors	...	...	8087
" Other Visits	...	...	137
<i>Rent Restriction Act—</i>			
Number of Inspections by Chief Inspector	...	...	21
" Certificates Issued	...	...	9
" Visits in respect of Sickness	...	...	3958
" " to Disinfect Rooms	...	...	378
" " for Removal of Bedding	...	...	294

	No. of Cases in which Bedding was removed.	No. of rooms disinfected.
Scarlet Fever	64	153
Diphtheria	22	59
Phthisis	142	154
Scabies	32	—
Other disinfections	34	12

The sanitary inspections enumerated in the preceding table have been followed by the serving of the notices given in the next table. A large proportion of the work is done on the strength of verbal recommendations or preliminary notices.

Notices served during 1921

Nature of Defect	Warning and Verbal Notices.						Final Notices.				Total number of notices complied with.	
	Number served.		Number complied with before service of final notice.		Number reported for final notice.		Number served.		Number complied with.			
	Owners.	Occupiers.	Owners.	Occupiers.	Owners.	Occupiers.	Owners.	Occupiers.	Owners.	Occupiers.	Owners.	Occupiers.
To drain and fill up cess-pools	1	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	1	—	1	—
To relay drain	100	—	85	—	15	—	13	—	11	—	96	—
To repair drain or soil pipe	54	—	35	—	19	—	12	—	12	—	47	—
To trap drain	27	—	19	—	8	—	28	2	28	2	47	2
To clear drain or soil pipe	125	10	46	3	79	7	62	—	62	—	108	3
To clear, repair or cleanse closet, or repair flushing apparatus or pan ...	766	144	538	114	228	30	250	30	247	30	785	144
To cleanse and whitewash rooms	1404	7	892	5	512	2	602	—	587	—	1479	5
To repave yard or scullery	361	—	252	—	109	—	170	1	167	1	419	1
To abate other nuisances	1809	44	1231	36	578	8	725	8	709	8	1940	44
To provide covered dustbins	1301	—	943	—	358	—	438	—	422	—	1365	—
To provide premises with a proper water supply ...	5	—	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	—
To cleanse premises and remove foul accumulations	4	183	2	133	2	50	2	55	2	55	4	188
To provide w.c. accommodation	30	2	20	2	10	—	9	—	6	—	26	2
To render damp walls with cement compo	144	—	70	—	74	—	115	—	112	—	182	—
To abate overcrowding ...	—	40	—	17	—	23	—	23	—	19	—	36
To discontinue keeping animals so as to be a nuisance... ..	—	187	—	129	—	58	—	52	—	52	—	181
To abate smoke nuisance...	—	12	—	12	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	12
To cleanse and whitewash bakehouses	—	25	—	21	—	4	—	11	—	11	—	32
To cleanse and whitewash workrooms	—	36	—	27	—	9	—	5	—	5	—	32
To pave yard adjoining house wall	16	—	8	—	8	—	6	—	6	—	14	—
To lay new board floors with ventilation under same	17	—	13	—	4	—	5	—	4	—	17	—
To take up brick floor of living rooms and lay board floor with ventilation under same ...	9	—	2	—	7	—	7	—	7	—	9	—
To provide manure receptacles	6	—	2	—	4	—	3	—	3	—	5	—
Totals	6179	690	4163	499	2017	191	2448	187	2386	183	6549	682

Two summonses were issued during the year to enforce compliance with notices, viz. :—

Offence.	Result of Summons.
Failing to abate a nuisance	Order made to do the necessary work within 3 months and to pay costs.
Ditto 	Work done, costs paid and summons withdrawn.

Three other summonses were issued during the year, viz. :—

Keeping milk for sale in a room which communicated with a sleeping apartment 	} Summonses withdrawn on defendant giving an undertaking to discontinue selling milk.
--	--

Exposing unsound meat for sale (see page 33).

COMMON LODGING HOUSES.

Nine of these are at present registered having accommodation for 317 lodgers, they are seldom fully occupied, except during the races.

The Bye-laws have been properly carried out during the year.

HOUSES LET IN LODGINGS.

Fifty-nine of these are now on the register.

The Bye-laws have been properly carried out during the year.

CONTAGIOUS DISEASES (ANIMALS) ACT.

Six outbreaks of Parasitic Mange have been notified during the year involving 9 animals; the usual precautions were taken and no spreading of the disease occurred.

NEW HOUSES.

Twenty-seven new houses were erected and completed within the borough during the year. At Moulseccomb the Council completed 192 houses.

The number of new houses erected during the years 1914, 1915, 1916, 1917, 1918, 1919 and 1920, were 44, 20, 7, 1, 5, 0 and 30 respectively.

Statement required by Article V. of the Housing (Inspection of District) Regulations, 1910, in regard to the Inspection of dwelling houses, under Section 17 (1) of the Housing Town Planning, &c., Act, 1909.

Number of dwelling houses inspected during the year 1921, under and for the purposes of the section	8182
Number of such dwelling houses which were considered to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation	1
Number of dwelling houses in respect of which representations were made to the Local Authority with a view to the making of Closing Orders	1
Number of dwelling houses in respect of which Closing Orders were made by the Local Authority	1
Number of dwelling houses the defects of which were remedied without the making of Closing Orders	0
Number of dwelling houses which, after the making of Closing Orders were made fit for human habitation	0
Number of dwelling houses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made	1 pending
Number of dwelling houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders	0
General character of the defects found to exist in the dwelling houses inspected	See table on page 29

Two notices were served under Section 28 of the Housing Town Planning, &c., Act, 1919, during the year. The necessary repairs were carried out by the owner in each case.

FOOD.**PUBLIC ABATTOIR :—**

The number of animals killed during the year was 25,843, viz. :—

2211 Beasts.	1278 Lambs.
2157 Calves.	11539 Pigs.
8656 Sheep.	2 Goats.

Unsound meat surrendered during the year 1921 :—

Description.	Number of Animals or parts of Animals.		
	At the Public Abattoir.	In Private Slaughter Houses.	At Markets and Shops.
Beasts (whole carcass including internal organs)	14	6	—
„ Forequarters	5	3	—
„ Heads	49	15	1
„ Tongues	15	6	—
„ Lungs	101	23	1
„ Hearts	16	6	21
„ Diaphragms	25	6	—
„ Livers	151	41	68
„ „ (parts)	61	18	—
„ Other organs	72	27	—
„ Tails	—	—	477
Pieces of Beef	26lbs.	—	tons 3 cwt. 15 qrs. 1
Calves (whole carcass including internal organs)	2	2	16
„ Part carcass,	1	2	—
„ Heads	5	—	8
„ Tongues	2	1	—
„ Lungs	2	1	2
„ Hearts	2	1	2
„ Diaphragms	2	1	2
„ Livers	2	1	2
„ Other organs... ..	2	1	—
„ Feet	8	—	19
Pieces of Veal	—	—	60lbs.
Sheep (whole carcass including internal organs)	5	9	72
„ Part Carcasses	—	—	(not including internal organs). 8
„ Heads	5	1	10
„ Tongues	3	1	20
„ Lungs	8	3	41
„ Hearts	3	1	1763
„ Livers	83	21	41
„ Other organs	9	4	31
Pieces of mutton	—	—	612lbs.
Pigs (whole carcass including internal organs)	54	No pigs slaughtered in private slaughter houses.	8
„ Heads	191		2
„ Tongues	159		—
„ Lungs	848		—
„ Hearts	349		—
„ Diaphragms	436		—
„ Livers	834		—
„ Other organs	347		—
Pieces of Pork	106lbs.	—	195lbs.

Tuberculosis.—During the year the following carcasses and parts of animals were surrendered and destroyed :—

Description.	Whole Animal.	Part including Internal Organs.
Bullocks	15	154
Pigs	40	229
Calves	1	1

PRIVATE SLAUGHTER HOUSES.

There are 13 of these still existing in various parts of the town ; each private slaughter-house is visited several times a week by Inspector Watts, Superintendent of the Public Abattoir ; the Bye-laws have been properly carried out during the year. It would be of great benefit to the town if all private slaughter-houses were abolished.

There are no slaughter-houses in Hove ; the whole of the slaughtering for the two towns is done in Brighton.

The number of Registered Slaughter-houses in use :—

In 1914.	In December, 1920.	In December, 1921.
20	18	13

212 lbs. of unsound meat was seized at a butcher's shop and officially condemned by the Justices.

Proceedings were taken against the Butcher, but the summons was dismissed on the ground that the Justices were not satisfied that the meat was intended for food of man.

107 lbs. of unsound meat was seized from a stall in the Oxford Street Market and condemned by the Justices.

Proceedings were taken against the Butcher and a fine of £20 inflicted.

OTHER FOODS SURRENDERED DURING THE YEAR.

Bacon ...	14 cwt. 3 qrs. 20 lbs.	Greengages ...	2 crates
Sausages ...	76 lbs.	Tangerine Oranges	8 boxes
Rabbits ...	692	Dates ...	1 box
Fowls ...	26	Pears ...	9 crates & 10 boxes

Turkeys ...	21
Tripe ...	22 boxes

EGGS.

Corned Beef ...	52 tins	American ...	2988
Condensed Milk	40 tins	Roumanian ...	423
Other tinned foods	497 tins	Chinese ...	3979
Cheese ...	338 lbs.	Egyptian ...	1359
Butter ...	262 lbs.	Irish (ducks)	427
Haddocks & Kippers	4 boxes	Irish (Hens)	3095
Potatoes ...	3 tons	Danish ...	1737
Cauliflowers ...	15 hampers	Argentine ...	3486
Runner Beans ...	46 bags	Dutch ...	69
Lettuce ...	50 crates	Syrian ...	68
Watercress ...	5 baskets	Morocco ...	161
Plums ...	33 baskets	English ...	76

FISH MARKET.

During the year the following unsound fish has been surrendered in the Fish Market and destroyed by arrangement with the owners :—

Wet Fish.			Dried Fish	Shrimps and Prawns.	Shell Fish.	
Flat Fish.	Herrings, Sprats and Mackerel.	Other Wet Fish.			Whelks and Winkles.	Other Shell Fish.
cwts. qrs. lbs.	Tn. ct. qrs. lbs.	Tn. ct. qrs. lbs.	Tn. ct. qrs. lbs.	cwts. qrs. lbs.	cwts. qrs. lbs.	cwts. qrs. lbs.
8 0 0	3 6 2 0	8 10 1 16	4 12 0 0	13 2 0	1 2 0	11 0 0

Total weight, 18 tons 2 cwt. 3 qrs. 16 lbs.

SALE OF FOOD AND DRUGS ACTS.

Return for year ended 31st December, 1921.

Number of samples collected	...	...	...	521
Number of samples not genuine	...	...	...	56
Number of prosecutions	...	...	...	13
Number of convictions	...	...	...	9
Number of dismissals	...	...	...	1
Number of dismissals on payment of costs	...	...	...	1
Number withdrawn	...	...	...	2
Number of warning letters sent	...	...	...	43
Aggregate amount in fines	...	...	£27 15 0	
Analyst's fees recovered	...	...	3 18 6	
			£31 13 6	
Cost of samples	...	...	£7 2 4	
Cost of postage, assistance and railway fares	...	...	7 18 4	
Analyst's retaining fee	...	...	50 0 0	
Cost of analysis	...	...	180 11 6	
			245 12 2	
Fines and Analyst's fees recovered	...	...	31 13 6	
Total	...	...	£213 18 8	

TOTAL NUMBER OF SAMPLES SUBMITTED FOR ANALYSIS, 521.

Number of Milk samples, 338 (formal) obtained from the following sources:—

RETAIL MILK SAMPLES FROM SHOPS AND ROUNDSMEN, 154.

Average milk fat over samples collected, 3.46%.

Number of samples deficient in fat, 18 or 11.7%.

Amounts of deficiencies as follows (taking 3% fat as a standard):—

5.0% or under deficient	...	...	10
6.0% deficient	...	...	1
8.0% „	...	...	1
9.3% „	...	...	2
9.6% „	...	...	1
12.0% „	...	...	1
12.6% „	...	...	2

Number of samples deficient in solids not fat (excess water), 4 or 2.6 %.

Amounts of deficiencies, 5.4%, 5.1%, 4.7% and 2.9%.

WHOLESALE MILK SAMPLES DURING COURSE OF DELIVERY, 156.

Average milk fat over samples collected, 3.4%.

Number of samples deficient in fat, 13 or 8.3 %; in each sample the deficiency was less than 5%.

Number of samples deficient in solids not fat, 3 or 1.9%, and the deficiencies were 3.52%, 3.1% and 1.8%.

SAMPLES OF MILK SUPPLIED TO INSTITUTIONS, 26.

Average milk fat over samples collected, 3.37%.

Number of samples deficient in fat, 4 or 15.4%, and the deficiencies were 2.3%, 8.6%, 9.3% and 10.6%.

OTHER SOURCES, 2.

Number of samples deficient in fat, 1.

Deficiency of sample, 8.3%.

MILK AND CREAM REGULATIONS, 1912 AND 1917.

Twenty-three samples of Cream were purchased under the above Regulations:—

Sold as Preserved Cream	...	11	
„ „ Pure Cream	...	12	Eight certified to contain preservative, remainder genuine.

CREAM REPORTED NOT GENUINE.

Eight samples of Cream sold as pure Cream were upon analysis found to contain preservative. In six instances proceedings were taken; vendors of the remaining two samples were cautioned.

MARGARINE ACT, 1887.

Fifteen samples of Margarine have been purchased and certified by Public Analyst to be genuine; of these, one was delivered to the purchaser in an unlabelled package. Vendor was cautioned.

Numerous visits were paid to shops and in each case it was found that Vendors were complying with the Act.

DRUGS.

Thirty-three samples of Drugs have been purchased as follows:—

Tincture of Rhubarb	...	...	4	Glycerine	...	...	...	6
Gregory's Powder	...	...	5	Olive Oil	...	...	...	6
Spirit of Nitre	...	...	5	Linseed Meal	...	...	...	7

DRUGS REPORTED NOT GENUINE:—

Three samples of Spirit of Nitre deficient in Ethyl Nitrite 67%, 30% and 1.46% respectively. Vendors warned.

MISCELLANEOUS.

One hundred and twelve miscellaneous samples have been purchased as follows:—

Macaroni	...	...	...	1	Baking Powder	...	...	...
Peas	...	...	...	1	Cheese	...	...	...
Meat	...	...	...	1	Coffee	...	...	...
Dripping	...	...	...	1	Cocoa	...	...	...
Chopped Beef Suet	...	...	...	1	Tinned Full Cream Milk	...	...	...
Dried Milk Powder	...	...	...	2	Yellow Crystals	...	...	...
Sausages	...	...	...	3	Lard	...	...	1
Rice	...	...	...	3	Vinegar	...	...	1
Self Raising Flour	...	...	...	6	Butter	...	...	3

MISCELLANEOUS SAMPLES REPORTED NOT GENUINE:—

1 sample of vinegar deficient in Acetic Acid 6%. Vendor warned.

1 sample of Chopped Beef Suet contained 15% rice flour. Vendor prosecuted.

OBSERVATIONS.

Total number of samples reported not genuine, 56 or 10.7%.

PROCEEDINGS.

Six sellers of cream were fined £5, £3, £2, 25/-, 15/-, 15/- with costs and analyst's fee, 10/6, respectively for selling cream as pure cream which contained Boric Acid preservative.

A firm of butchers was fined £5 with costs and analyst's fee, 10/6, for selling chopped beef suet which contained rice flour to the extent of 15%.

One milk seller fined £5 for obstruction and £5 for refusing to sell milk for analysis.

One milk seller summoned for selling milk deficient in fat 9.6%. Case dismissed, vendor proving warranty.

One milk seller summoned for selling two samples of milk, one deficient in fat 8% and deficient in solids not fat 8.06%, and the other deficient in fat 1.7% and solids not fat 5.4%. Cases were withdrawn upon the vendor giving an undertaking to cease selling milk.

One milk seller summoned for selling milk deficient in fat 12.6%. Case dismissed on payment of costs and analyst's fee, 5s.

SAMPLES OF MILK EXAMINED FOR THE PRESENCE OF TUBERCLE BACILLI.

During 1921 twelve primary samples have been examined at the Lister Institute. No evidence of tubercle bacilli could be detected.

SAMPLES OF MILK EXAMINED FOR BACTERIAL COUNT, DIRT, COLI, STREPTOCOCCI AND LEUCOCYTES.

	Organisms per C.C.	Coli in 1/10th C.C.	Strepto- cocci.	Leucocytes in 1 C.M.M.	Dirt.
No. 1	643,000	48	Neg.	308	Trace
No. 2	310,000	36	„	496	„
No. 3	813,000	60	„	284	„

THE LOCAL ADMINISTRATION OF ACTS RELATING TO FACTORIES, WORKSHOPS, WORKPLACES, BAKEHOUSES, OUTWORKERS, SHOPS AND REGISTRY OFFICES.

NUMBER OF PREMISES ON THE REGISTERS.

		Dec. 31st, 1920.	Closed during the year.	Dec. 31st. 1921.	Increase.	Decrease.
Factories	...	383	14	407	24	—
Workshops	...	2149	245	2041	—	108
Workplaces	...	168	14	175	7	—
Shops	...	4614	60	4564	—	50
Registry Offices	...	14	2	18	4	—
Total	...	7328	335	7205	35	158

Nett decrease, 123

Day Visits to Factories	...	...	...	...	254
" " " Workshops	...	...	...	...	1160
" " " Workplaces	...	...	...	...	340
" " " Shops	...	...	...	...	9500
" " " Registry Offices	...	...	...	...	27

Night inspections for the purposes of the Shops Act were made between 7 and 11 p.m. on 247 nights, occupying 705 hours.

Notices have been served in respect of breach of the various Acts as follows :—

Public Health Act.

Nuisances and defects found in Factories and Workshops	186
" " " " " Shops	156

Shops Acts.

Day Inspections.

Shops Act, 1912, <i>re</i> Assistants' Half-holiday	...	31
" " " " Mixed Shop Regulations	...	21
" " " " Failing to close on the Weekly Half-holiday	...	55
Sale of Food Order	...	12

Night inspections.

Warning letters <i>re</i> infringement of Shops Early Closing Act, 1920	...	42
" " " infringement of Butchers' Early Closing Order...	...	7
" " " infringement of Grocers' Early Closing Order...	...	134
" " " infringement of Bootdealers' Early Closing Order...	...	6

PROSECUTIONS.

SHOP ACT, 1912.

Employing a young person for more than 74 hours ... Dismissed,

SHOPS EARLY CLOSING ACT, 1920.

Failing to close at the appointed hour, Confectioner	...	...	£0	10	0
„ „ „ „ „ „	...	...	1	0	0
„ „ „ „ „ „	...	...	1	0	0
„ „ „ „ „ „ Fancy Goods	...	...	1	0	0
„ „ „ „ „ „ „	...	...	1	0	0

BUTCHERS' EARLY CLOSING ORDER.

Failing to exhibit "Mixed Shop" notice after 7 p.m.	...	Dismissed on pay-
		ment of costs.
„ close for the serving of customers at 7 p.m....	Dismissed on pay-	
	ment of costs.	
„ „ „ „ „ „	„ „	
„ „ „ „ „ „	„ „	
„ „ „ „ „ „	„ „	
„ „ „ „ „ „	„ „	
„ „ „ „ „ „	„ „	

Notification of new Workshops sent in by H.M. Inspector	...	...	55
„ „ „ „ „ „ to H.M. Inspector	...	...	15
„ „ „ „ „ „ Factories without abstracts sent to H. M. Inspector	...	...	12
Workrooms measured	...	...	58
Report <i>re</i> means of escape in case of fire	...	...	1

OUTWORKERS.

Lists sent in by Employers	...	...	...	...	107
Number of names on lists...	...	...	...	...	509
„ „ registered outworkers	...	...	...	...	420
„ „ inspections of outworkers' rooms	...	...	...	...	217

BAKEHOUSES.

Number on Register	...	...	...	...	...	102
„ of inspections	...	...	...	...	...	261

COMPLAINTS.

Local complaints	...	...	...	...	...	120
Complaints from H.M. Inspector	...	...	...	...	...	7
„ to „ „	...	...	...	...	...	2

For the purpose of reference the registers of factories, workshops and workplaces are grouped as follows :—

Trade.	Fac- tories.	Work- shops.	Out- Workers.
Railway Locomotive and Carriage Works	1	—	—
Coachbuilders and Wheelwrights	...	17	—
Cycles and Motors	44	78	—
Smiths and Metal Workers	38	96	—
Laundries	36	86	—
Tailors	2	97	184
Dressmaking and Underclothing	—	341	155
Bootmakers and Repairers	31	169	51
Bakehouses	30	74	—
Preparation of Provisions	31	16	—
Brewers, Bottlers and Mineral Waters	25	17	—
Building Trades	22	177	—
Furnishing Trades	15	144	25
Firewood and Sawmills	23	2	—
Printers and Bookbinders	45	—	—
Photographers	39	—	—
Jewellers and Watchmakers	1	—	76
Miscellaneous	63	192	6
Total	407	1621	420

Workplaces ... 175

SHOPS ON REGISTER.

Provisions, Food, etc.	...	...	1146
Wearing Apparel, Drapers, Boot Dealers, etc.	...	...	960
Furnishing Trades	...	...	398
Sweets, Tobacco and Newsagents	...	...	577
Refreshments	...	...	619
Offices and Warehouses	...	...	344
Other Trades	...	...	520
Total	...	...	4564

The Drapers, Milliners, Ladies' and Childrens' Outfitters, Costumiers and Furriers, each obtained majorities in favour, as the result of the petition for the Revocation of their Exemption Order, and the Revocation Order was confirmed in March, 1921.

Fishmongers and Poulterers obtained the necessary majority in favour of the petition for extension to them of the provision of Section 4 of the Shops Act relating to the closing for a weekly half-holiday. This order was confirmed by the Home Secretary in April.

The Portmanteau, Trunks and Leather Goods Dealers petitioned for and obtained a majority in favour of an Exemption Order for their trade. The order was made to come into operation on January 1st, 1922.

An amendment to the Shops Early Closing Act, 1920, was passed on the 19th August, 1921, extending the time of closing for the sale of fruit, table waters, sweets, chocolates, sugar, confectionery and ice cream.

TABLE I.

YEAR.	Population.	REGISTERED BIRTHS.			TOTAL DEATHS REGISTERED IN THE DISTRICT.		TRANSFERABLE DEATHS.		NETT DEATHS BELONGING TO THE DISTRICT.			
		Un-corrected Number.	Nctt.		Number.	Rate.	of Non-residents registered in the District.	of Residents not registered the in District.	Under 1 year of age.		At all Ages.	
			Number.	Rate.					Number.	Rate per 1,000 Nett Births.		
1921 ...	134800	2558	2503	18·57	1749	12·98	202	147	197	79	1694	12·57

Total Births notified were 2566 ; (1) by doctors, 278 ; (2) by midwives, 1,928 ; (3) by parents, 297 ; by (1 and 2) 34 ; by (1 and 3) 12 ; by (2 and 3) 17.

In addition to above, 71 still births were notified, 53 by midwives, 12 by doctors, 5 by parents and 1 by midwife and doctor.
222 Notifications were received only after warning letter to the parents.

TABLE II.

Name of Ward.	Total Number of Births.	Number of Deaths during 1921, from							
		All causes.	Under One Year of age.	Diphtheria.	Whooping Cough.	Phthisis.	Other Tubercular Diseases.	Bronchitis and Pneumonia.	Diarrhoea Gastro-Enteritis.
King's Cliff ...	116 (10)	89	6	—	—	4	3	14	1
Queen's Park ...	135 (5)	101	8	—	3	11	1	15	3
Pier ...	195 (2)	150	24	1	1	15	2	21	6
Pavilion ...	46 (—)	38	5	—	—	2	1	5	2
Regency ...	103 (8)	82	9	1	1	5	3	11	—
West ...	51 (8)	69	4	—	—	—	2	7	—
Montpelier ...	76 (5)	94	8	—	—	6	5	9	3
St. Nicholas' ...	167 (2)	120	22	1	1	8	2	14	5
St. John's ...	271 (4)	158	20	1	2	11	5	26	5
Hanover ...	262 (—)	127	19	2	1	15	3	17	5
Lewes Road ...	374 (4)	225	29	2	3	22	5	36	8
St. Peter's ...	125 (2)	81	13	—	1	5	1	14	5
Preston Park ...	199 (14)	153	10	—	—	11	2	17	2
Preston ...	275 (17)	187	16	2	1	11	3	23	5
Address not known	*12	†20	4	—	—	3	5	—	—
Mothers confined in but not belonging to Brighton in Private Houses, 43; Nursing Homes, 41; Lying-in Hospital, 45; Finsbury Road Home, 22	151	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL, ...	2558	1694	197	10	14	129	43	229	50

* Of these births, 11 occurred in Nursing Homes and 1 in the Poor Law Institution

The figures in brackets represent children born in Nursing Homes. 36 children were born in West Street Hospital; the births have been allocated to the ward in which the mother lived.

† Of these 8 died in the Poor Law Institution, 3 in Brighton Mental Hospital and 3 were found dead.

TABLE III.

INFANT MORTALITY, 1921—*Nett Deaths from stated Causes at various ages under One Year of age.*

CAUSE OF DEATH.	Under 1 week.		1-2 weeks.		2-3 weeks.		3-4 weeks.		Total under 4 weeks.		1-2 months.		2-3 months.		3-4 months.		4-5 months.		5-6 months.		6-7 months.		7-8 months.		8-9 months.		9-10 months.		10-11 months.		11-12 months.		Total.	
	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.			
All Deaths were certified	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Scarlet Fever ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	
Whooping Cough ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Erysipelas ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Tuberculosis Miliary ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Tubercular Meningitis ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
" Peritonitis ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Tuberculosis, General ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Syphilis ...	1 ⁽¹⁾	1 ⁽¹⁾	1 ⁽¹⁾	1 ⁽¹⁾	—	—	—	—	3 ⁽³⁾	2 ⁽²⁾	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Purpura ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Cerebral Abscess ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Pneumococcal Meningitis ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Convulsions, Teething ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Convulsions ...	1 ⁽¹⁾	2	1	1	—	—	—	—	3 ⁽¹⁾	4	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bronchitis ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Broncho-pneumonia ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Lobar " ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Pneumonia ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Infective Enteritis ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Diarrhoea (not returned as infective) ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Gastro-enteric catarrh ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Enteritis ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Gastro-Enteritis ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Hernia ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	

The figures in brackets = Illegitimate children.

INFANT MORTALITY TABLE III.—(continued).

CAUSE OF DEATH.	Under 1 week.	1-2 weeks.		2-3 weeks.		3-4 weeks.		Total under 4 weeks.		1-2 months.		2-3 months.		3-4 months.		4-5 months.		5-6 months.		6-7 months.		7-8 months.		8-9 months.		9-10 months.		10-11 months.		11-12 months.		Total.
	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	
Intestinal Obstruction ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
Congenital Hydrocephalus	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Congenital Heart...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other Congenital Malformation ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Premature Birth ...	161	4(2)	4(1)	1	3	1	1	24	17	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3
Infantile Atrophy, etc. ...	3	1	—	—	1	3	—	4	5	2	4	3	1	3	(1)	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	43(4)
Atelectasis ...	4	8(4)	—	1	—	—	—	4	9(4)	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	29(9)
Instrumental Delivery ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	15(4)
Lack of Care * ...	3	2(1)	—	—	—	—	—	3	2(1)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Sleeping in Bed with Parents ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5(1)
Accidental fall ...	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Ill-defined Causes ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Totals ...	(2) 29	(8) 31	(1) 5	(1) 4	(1) 5	(1) 10	(1) 5	(2) 5	(1) 4	(6) 49	(10) 44	(3) 10	(1) 7	(1) 8	(1) 6	(1) 11	(4) 11	(1) 4	(1) 4	(1) 3	(2) 1	(2) 5	(2) 1	(2) 3	(2) 3	(1) 2	(1) 1	(1) 5	(1) 2	3	2	(37) 197

* 3 of these deaths unknown. The figures in brackets = Illegitimate children.

TABLE IV.—*Causes of Death during the year 1921.*

[illegible]

TABLE IV.—(continued).

CAUSES OF DEATH.	Total Deaths at all Ages.	AGES AT DEATH.																Total Deaths whether Resident in Public Institution or Non-Resident in the District.
		Total.	0-1	1-2	2-3	3-4	4-5	5-10	10-15	15-20	20-25	25-35	35-45	45-55	55-65	65-75	75-85		85+
M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.
General Diseases (<i>contd.</i>)—																		
Intestinal growth, nature unknown ...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...
Scurvy ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rheumatic Fever ...	5	4	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	2	...	...	1	...	...	...
Osteo-arthritis ...	5	1	4	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	1	...
Gout ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Diabetes ...	14	7	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	2	2	1	...
Exophthalmic goitre ...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...
Lymphatic Leuchæmia ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Anæmia ...	5	5	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	2	...	1	...	...
Purpura ...	3	1	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chronic Alcoholism ...	3	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...
II.—DISEASES OF THE NERVOUS SYSTEM, AND OF THE ORGANS OF SPECIAL SENSE—																		
Encephalitis ...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Cerebral Abscess ...	4	2	2	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...
Encephalitis Lethargica ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Meningitis ...	6	5	1	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	1	1	1	...	2	...	...	7
Locomotor Ataxy ...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other Diseases of Spinal Cord ...	7	3	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	2	...	...
Apoplexy ...	9	5	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cerebral Hæmorrhage ...	77*	26	51	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	3	...	2	...
Softening of the Brain ...	6	1	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	4	5	9	19	4	...

* One of these was registered as Encephalitis Lethargica, but post-mortem showed Cerebral Hemorrhage.

TABLE IV.—(continued.)

CAUSES OF DEATH.	Total Deaths at all Ages.	AGES AT DEATH.																Total Deaths whether Resident or Non-Resident in Public Institutions in the District.	
		0-1		1-2	2-3	3-4	4-5	5-10	10-15	15-20	20-25	25-35	35-45	45-55	55-65	65-75	75-85		85+
		M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.		M. F.
Diseases of the Nervous System (<i>contd.</i>)—																			
Hemiplegia ...	4	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	2
Other Forms of Paralysis...	2	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
General Paralysis (outside asylum) ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
General Paralysis (asylums)	3	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Epilepsy ...	6	5	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	2
Convulsions with Teething	5	3	2	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Convulsions ...	12	8	4	8	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cerebral Tumour ...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
Other Diseases of the Nervous System ...	18	12	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	4	1	3	...	14
Diseases of the Eyes and Annexa ...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Diseases of the Ears,— Otitis Media ...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
III.—DISEASES OF THE CIRCULATORY SYSTEM—																			
Pericarditis...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1
Acute Myocarditis ...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
Infective Endocarditis	7	2	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	8
Other Acute Endocarditis	8	3	5	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	2	...	...	1	...	1	2
Valvular Disease ...	83	33	50	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	4	3	5	5	6	16	15
Fatty Degeneration of the Heart ...	10	5	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	2	1	...	...

TABLE IV.—(continued).

CAUSES OF DEATH.	Total Deaths at all Ages.	AGES AT DEATH.																Total Deaths whether Resident or Non-Resi- dent in Public Institu- tions in the District.		
		Total.	0-1	1-2	2-3	3-4	4-5	5-10	10-15	15-20	20-25	25-35	35-45	45-55	55-65	65-75	75-85		85 +	
DIARRHOEA.	V.—DISEASES OF THE DIGES- TIVE SYSTEM— Tonsillitis Other Diseases of the Pharynx Perforating Ulcer of Stomach Inflammation of Stomach Other Diseases of the Stomach Infective Enteritis Diarrhoea, not returned as Infective Enteritis, not returned as Infective Gastro-Enteric Catarrh Gastro-Enteritis, not re- turned as Infective Ulceration of Intestines Duodenal Ulcer Appendicitis Hernia Intestinal Obstruction Other Diseases of the Intestines Hydatid of Liver Cirrhosis of Liver	2	2 ...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	2	
		2	1 1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...
		7	5 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	1 1	...	1	...	...	10
		7	2 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	2 2	...	1
		1	1 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
		10	7 3	6 2	1 1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11
		11	6 5	6 1	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	3
		10	6 4	3 2	...	1 1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1 1	...	1	...	...	1
		1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		17	6 11	3 9	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	8
		1	1 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		1	1 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	3
		5	2 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	10
		5	2 3	2 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	8
		11	5 6	1 1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	3	12
		1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
		1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
		20	12 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1 1	4	6 2	3 1	...	...	5

TABLE IV.—(continued).

CAUSES OF DEATH.	Total Deaths at all Ages.	AGES AT DEATH.														Total Deaths whether Resident or Non-Resident in public Institutions in the District.					
		Total.		0-1	1-2	2-3	3-4	4-5	5-10	10-15	15-20	20-25	25-35	35-45	45-55		55-65	65-75	75-85	85+	
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Non-Venereal Diseases of Genito-Urinary System and Annexa (<i>contd.</i>)— Uterine Tumour (non-cancerous) ... Ovarian Tumour ...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
VII.—THE PUERPERAL STATE— Hæmorrhage of Pregnancy Puerperal Hæmorrhage ... Other Accidents of Child Birth ... Puerperal Fever ... Nephritis of Pregnancy ... Puerperal Convulsions ...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
VIII.—DISEASES OF THE SKIN AND OF THE CELLULAR TISSUE— Senile Gangrene ... Cellulitis ... Ulceration of Leg ...	4	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	...
	4	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	1	...	...
	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
IX.—DISEASES OF THE BONE AND OF THE ORGANS OF LOCOMOTION— Necrosis of Femur ...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...

TABLE IV.—(continued).

CAUSES OF DEATH.	Total Deaths at all Ages.	AGES AT DEATH.																Total Deaths whether Resident or Non-Resident in a Public Institution in the District.																
		0-1		1-2		2-3		3-4		4-5		5-10		10-15		15-20			20-25		25-35		35-45		45-55		55-65		65-75		75-85		85 +	
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
XIII.—Affections produced by External Causes (<i>contd.</i>)—																																		
Poisoning	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Burns and Scalds	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sleeping in bed with Parents	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Coal Gas Inhalation	6	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Drowning	4	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Falls	17	11	6	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Injury by Machines	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Vehicles	12	9	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other Accidents ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
HOMICIDAL :—																																		
Manslaughter	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Fractures	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
XIV.—ILL-DEFINED CAUSES...	9	5	4	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL...	1694	758	936	108	89	15	14	7	7	2	2	3	5	12	13	10	11	11	17	14	16	30	66	78	88	129	116	140	180	108	220	31	62	578

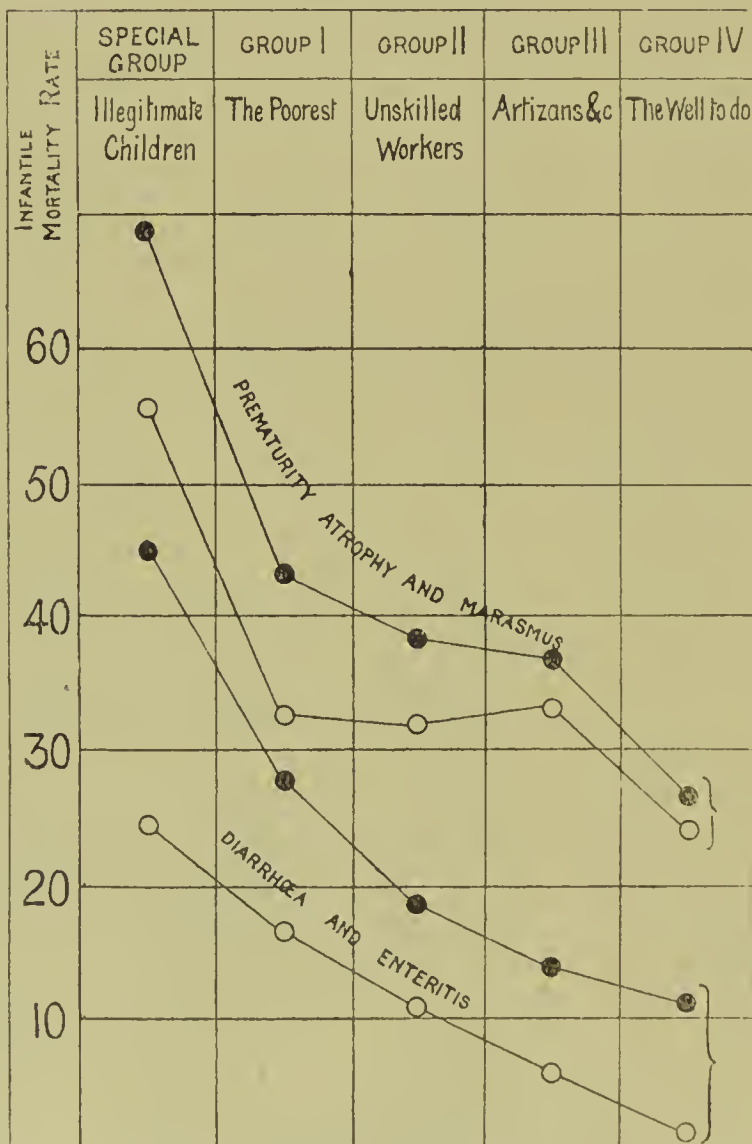
INFANTILE MORTALITY IN THE VARIOUS CLASSES.

A comparison was possible by the grouping of streets according to the class housed. Street-group I. housed the "poorest," Group II. the "unskilled" worker, Group III. the "artizan" and Group IV. the "well-to-do." All illegitimate births were placed in a special group by themselves. The figures for the period 1901 to 1920, and 1913-1920, and, as set out in my Annual Report for 1913, the figures for 1901-1912, inclusive are given on pages 56 and 57. A paper was published in the *Lancet* on the 4th March, 1922, to which those interested in the subject are referred.

It is worthy of mention that the infantile mortalities of the first week and month of life of the poorest, the unskilled and the artizan groups do not differ; the harder life of mothers in the poorest classes during the ante-natal period does not seem to influence the health of the infant. Infants of all classes probably have an equal chance of survival at birth which should give encouragement to the social worker.

The diagrams show the total mortalities in the various classes, also the mortalities from various groups of diseases. The prematurity atrophy group takes the highest toll in all classes; as one would expect, it is very high in the illegitimate, but on a percentage basis, the difference between rich and poor is not marked. The rich suffer much less than the poor from the diarrhoeal group and the bronchitis-pneumonia group of diseases.

DIAGRAM I



● 1901 — 1912
○ 1913 — 1920

DIAGRAM 2

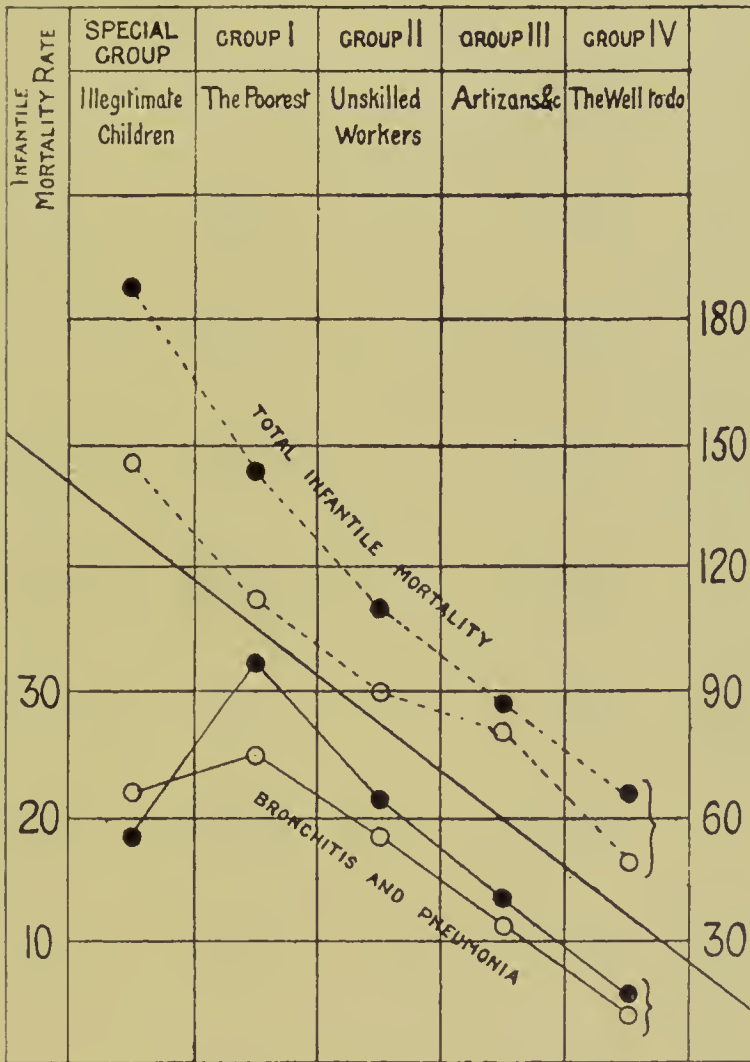


DIAGRAM 1 CONTINUED

- 1901 - 1912
○ 1913 - 1920

The diagrams also show the factors in the fall in infantile mortality. In all classes there has been a marked fall in the diarrhoeal group of diseases which has been reduced to an almost negligible amount in the rich. Only in the poorest has there been any appreciable fall in the death rate from bronchitis and pneumonia; in the unskilled, artizan and well-to-do groups the fall has been insignificant. In all groups except the artizan and well-to-do, there has been a considerable fall in the prematurity amongst the rich remains at the high figure of 25 even in the later period. If this large wastage is not to be considered unavoidable our obstetricians must bestir themselves and discover some practical method of saving life in the first week and month of life.

INFANTILE MORTALITY ACCORDING TO SOCIAL STATUS (1901-1920 inclusive).

Total number of Births.	Illegitimate.		The Poorest.		Unskilled and Workers.		Artizans, etc.		The Well-to-do.		Totals.	
	Deaths	Infantile Mortality	Deaths	Infantile Mortality	Deaths	Infantile Mortality	Deaths	Infantile Mortality	Deaths	Infantile Mortality	Deaths	Infantile Mortality
	3767		7910		18025		16123		5052		50877	
(1) Classified according to age at death :—												
Deaths in 1st week ...	102	27.1	148	18.7	401	22.2	387	24.0	98	19.4	1136	22.3
Deaths in 1st month ...	181	48.0	278	35.1	629	34.9	582	36.1	140	27.7	1810	35.6
Total 1st year ...	642	170	1053	133	1865	103	1395	87	301	60	5256	103
(2) Deaths from premature birth, atrophy and malformation, classified according to age at death—												
Deaths in 1st week ...	67	17.8	106	13.4	312	17.3	311	19.3	77	15.2	873	17.2
Deaths in 2nd, 3rd and 4th weeks ...	51	13.5	61	7.7	130	7.2	122	7.6	19	3.8	383	7.5
Deaths in last 11 months of the first year ...	113	30	145	18.3	218	12.1	144	8.9	35	6.9	655	12.9
Total for year ...	231	61.3	312	39.4	660	36.6	577	35.8	131	25.9	1911	37.6
(3) Classified according to cause of Death :—												
Infectious diseases ...	24	6.4	71	9.0	97	5.4	75	4.7	12	2.4	279	5.5
Convulsions ...	27	7.2	44	5.6	93	5.2	63	3.9	15	3.3	242	4.8
Bronchitis and Pneumonia ...	77	20.4	241	30.5	371	20.6	215	13.3	28	5.5	932	18.3
Diarrhoea ...	136	36.1	191	24.1	287	15.9	192	11.9	38	7.5	844	16.6
Premature Birth, etc. ...	231	61.3	312	39.4	660	36.6	577	35.8	131	25.9	1911	37.6
All other causes ...	147	39.0	194	24.5	357	19.8	273	16.9	77	15.2	1048	20.6
Total ...	642	170.4	1053	133.1	1865	103.5	1395	86.5	301	59.6	5256	103.3

Total number of Births.	Illegitimate.		The Poorest.		Unskilled and Workers.		Artizans, etc.		The Well-to-do.		Totals.	
	Deaths	Infantile Mortality	Deaths	Infantile Mortality	Deaths	Infantile Mortality	Deaths	Infantile Mortality	Deaths	Infantile Mortality	Deaths	Infantile Mortality
		1655		2768		6102		4547		2028		17100
(1) Classified according to age at Death—												
Deaths in 1st week ...	50	30.2	43	15.5	144	23.5	106	23.3	36	17.8	379	22.3
Deaths in 1st month ...	79	47.7	85	30.7	211	34.5	166	36.5	59	29.1	600	35.4
Total for year ...	244	147.4	313	113.0	552	90.4	375	82.5	99	48.8	1583	93.5
(2) Deaths from premature birth, atrophy and malformation, classified according to age at Death—												
Deaths in 1st week ...	32	19.3	30	10.8	106	17.3	79	17.4	29	14.3	276	16.3
Deaths in 2nd, 3rd and 4th weeks ...	20	12.1	21	7.6	37	6.1	38	8.3	10	4.9	126	7.4
Deaths in last 11 months of the 1st year ...	32	19.3	40	14.4	54	8.8	36	7.9	10	4.9	172	10.2
Total for year ...	84	50.7	91	32.8	197	32.2	153	33.6	49	24.2	574	33.9
(3) Classified according to cause of Death—												
Infectious diseases ...	12	7.3	20	7.2	40	6.5	26	5.7	3	1.5	101	6.0
Convulsions ...	6	3.6	13	4.7	22	3.6	15	3.3	3	1.5	59	3.5
Bronchitis and Pneumonia ...	37	22.4	71	25.6	119	19.5	56	12.3	11	5.4	294	17.4
Diarrhoea ...	41	24.8	47	17.0	62	10.2	29	6.4	5	2.5	184	10.8
Premature birth, etc. ...	84	50.7	91	32.9	197	32.2	153	33.6	49	24.2	574	33.9
All other causes ...	64	38.6	71	25.6	112	18.4	96	21.1	28	13.8	371	21.9
Total ...	244	147.4	313	113.0	552	90.4	375	82.5	99	48.9	1583	93.5



Annual Report

ON THE

Medical Inspection & Treatment

OF

SCHOOL CHILDREN

OF THE

COUNTY BOROUGH OF BRIGHTON,

FOR THE YEAR 1921.

BY

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SCHOOL CLINIC,

59 GRAND PARADE.

April 10th, 1922.

To the Chairman and Members of the Children's Care Sub-Committee.

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

We beg to present the School Medical Report for the year 1921. The Report deals with the medical inspection and treatment of defects in scholars attending the Elementary and Secondary Schools under the Local Authority.

The points to which we would especially draw attention are the increase in the numbers of those inspected and those accepting treatment for defects and also the decrease in verminous conditions.

It is with great regret that we record the death of Miss Lawrence, the Senior Clerk, who died after a long illness in May. Miss Lawrence had been in the Medical Department for nine years and had given most excellent service to the Committee.

We are, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servants,

DUNCAN FORBES,

RUTHERFORD CRAMB.

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GENERAL STATEMENT OF THE EXTENT AND SCOPE OF MEDICAL INSPECTION DURING 1921.

The resident population of Brighton as estimated by the Registrar General is 134,800. The area of the district is 2,620 acres.

There are 17 provided schools, including one for mentally defective children, and 15 non-provided schools. In the 32 schools there are 79 departments.

The school accommodation is 19,559. The number of children on the registers for 1921 was 17,617, and the average attendance 15,732.

THE SCHOOL MEDICAL STAFF.

The school medical staff in December, 1921, included the Medical Officer of Health acting as School Medical Officer, two school doctors, two dentists (one half-time), four nurses and four clerks. The lady assistant school doctor who commenced duties in November, 1920, resigned in August, 1921, on being appointed to another post. Her successor commenced duty on January 9th, 1922.

Co-ordination of the Medical Services.

The co-ordination of the School Medical Service and the other medical services in the Borough was fully described in the report for last year.

The Infant Welfare Medical Officer now reports to the Senior School Doctor, all children who have attended the Infant Welfare Clinic and who have now attained school age. During the year, 105 such reports were sent and arrangements have been made whereby these reports will be sent at the beginning of each school term. The report gives notes of ailments the child has had, and also its condition at the last attendance at the Infant Welfare Clinic. It is therefore a medical history of the child *before* school age and will be of considerable importance to the school doctor when inspecting the child for the first time at school. These reports will be attached to the medical inspection schedule.

The Medical Officer of Health reported the following defects discovered or developed in children during their stay in the Fever Hospital:—

Enlarged Tonsils and Adenoids...	15	Tuberculosis—Pulmonary	2
Otorrhoea	3	„ Non-Pulmonary	2
Heart Conditions	13	„ „ Glands	2
Deformities	6	„ „ Hip	1
Ringworm Scalp	2	Other Conditions	9

General.

In the year under review, it will be noted that there has been an increase in the number medically inspected, the numbers attending the Clinic and the numbers actually treated. It will also be noted with satisfaction that there has been a decided decrease in verminous conditions, in ringworm of the scalp and in scabies.

Lectures on "School Medical Inspection and Defects in School Children" to the students of the Municipal Training College and Diocesan Training College were given by the Senior School Doctor. The students were invited in groups to the School Clinic, the working of the Clinic was explained and demonstrations of the common ailments were given. A lecture on the "Need of School Medical Inspection" and "The School Clinic" was also given to the Preston Road Parents' Association.

ROUTINE MEDICAL INSPECTION. (See Table I., page 84).

The three Code Groups: Entrants, Intermediates and Leavers, were medically inspected in all the schools. Also, children found defective at a previous inspection were re-inspected; in addition, children in employment were seen, and children who are phthisis contacts were examined and their condition reported to the Tuberculosis Officer. Specials, *i.e.*, children not included in the Code Groups, but shown at the request of the parent or head teacher, were also inspected. In this way the majority of defective children apart from the Code Groups were examined and kept under observation.

In the Code Groups, 5,700 were inspected, which is 520 more than last year. The increase is biggest in the Entrants, *viz.*: 1,671 entrants being inspected this year while 1,280 were inspected in 1920, *i.e.*, 391 more. For the Intermediate Group, 106 more were inspected this year, and for the Leavers, 23 more. The numbers for Special Cases remain about the same. As in 1917, the number of births registered dropped by some 150, there should be a decrease in the number of entrants in 1922.

Findings of Routine Medical Inspection (including special cases).

	No. of defects	Percentage of defects.
Uncleanliness	45	·7
Enlarged tonsils and adenoids	778	12·9
Tuberculosis	35	·5
Skin diseases	238	3·9
External eye diseases	84	1·3
Defective vision and squint	300	4·9
Ear disease and defective hearing	268	4·4
*Dental defects	240	3·9
Deformities (including scoliosis, kyphosis and other forms)	225	3·7
Total	2213	36·2

*Considered by the School Doctors as urgent: other dental defects are noted by the School Dentists at their inspections.

Attendance of Parents.

Altogether 2,666 (46·7 per cent.) parents attended out of 5,700 invited. The attendance of parents was highest in the infants' departments (68·6 per cent.), in the girls' (42·3 per cent.), and lowest in the boys' departments (28·6 per cent.).

The percentage of actual refusals was 2·4 per cent. on the total for examination. The number of children absent on the day of inspection was 703, *i.e.*, 10·6 per cent. During the previous year the percentage of actual refusals was 2·6 per cent. and the number of children absent on the day of inspections was 515, *i.e.*, 9·9 per cent. Thus during 1921, the percentage of Code Group children actually examined was 87 per cent. while for the previous year it was 87·5 per cent. Children who are absent on the day of medical inspection are put forward for inspection the following year. In those cases which were not examined and where there seemed a probability of the existence of a defect, the parents were requested to bring the children to the Inspection Clinic for examination and advice if necessary.

From the routine medical inspection thirty-six children were referred for examination at the School Clinic.

CHILDREN UNDER SCHOOL AGE EXAMINED.

Several parents bring children for examination who are under school age, these included 7 boys and 9 girls who suffered from the following defects :—

Defective Teeth, Phimosis, Anaemia, Tonsils and Adenoids, "Cold," Urticaria and Defective Speech, Bronchial Catarrh, Tonsils and Adenoids, "Cold," Enuresis.

HEIGHTS AND WEIGHTS.

The following table shews the average height and weight of children classified according to age and sex :—

Boys.

Age.	Corrected Age.	No. Examined.	Total Weight. kils.	Average Weight		Total Height. c.m.	Average Height.	
				kils.	lbs.		c.m.	ins
3-4	3 $\frac{7}{12}$	62	870·4	14·0	31·9	5745·0	92·6	36·
4-5	4 $\frac{6}{12}$	209	3344·8	16·0	35·3	20972·8	100·3	39·
5-6	5 $\frac{5}{12}$	417	7105·5	17·0	37·5	43853·9	105·1	41·
6-7	6 $\frac{4}{12}$	189	3554·2	18·8	41·5	21016·0	111·2	43·
7-8	7 $\frac{5}{12}$	69	1484·6	21·5	47·4	8129·5	117·7	46·
8-9	8 $\frac{7}{12}$	499	11504·6	23·0	50·7	60958·6	122·1	48·
9-10	9 $\frac{3}{12}$	426	10584·7	24·9	54·9	54001·0	126·7	49·
10-11	10 $\frac{4}{12}$	61	1651·2	27·0	59·5	7988·2	130·9	51·
11-12	11 $\frac{6}{12}$	49	1481·9	30·2	66·6	6686·0	136·4	53·
12-13	12 $\frac{7}{12}$	525	16910·6	32·2	71·0	74045·8	141·3	55·
13-14	13 $\frac{8}{12}$	424	15327·0	36·1	79·6	61658·1	145·4	57·
14-15	14 $\frac{3}{12}$	12	473·2	39·4	86·9	1791·5	149·2	58·
15-16	15 $\frac{6}{12}$	2	84·2	42·1	98·2	313·5	156·7	61·
Total	...	2944						

Girls.

Age.	Corrected Age.	No. Examined.	Total Weight. kils.	Average Weight,		Total Height. cm.	Average Height.	
				kils.	lbs.		cm.	ins.
3-4	3 $\frac{6}{12}$	49	673.2	13.7	30.2	4529.0	92.4	36.4
4-5	4 $\frac{6}{12}$	146	2280.5	15.6	34.4	14086.0	96.4	38.0
5-6	5 $\frac{4}{12}$	411	6980.0	16.9	37.3	42459.4	103.3	40.7
6-7	6 $\frac{4}{12}$	194	3647.2	18.7	41.3	21365.0	110.1	43.3
7-8	7 $\frac{5}{12}$	87	1813.9	20.8	45.9	10183.1	117.0	46.0
8-9	8 $\frac{7}{12}$	453	10296.6	22.7	50.1	55008.3	121.4	47.8
9-10	9 $\frac{4}{12}$	422	10299.3	24.4	53.8	53195.7	126.0	49.6
10-11	10 $\frac{5}{12}$	77	2057.9	26.7	58.9	10050.5	130.5	51.3
11-12	11 $\frac{5}{12}$	42	1315.2	31.3	69.0	5767.5	137.0	53.9
12-13	12 $\frac{7}{12}$	437	14868.1	34.0	74.9	62650.0	143.3	56.4
13-14	13 $\frac{3}{12}$	427	15657.7	36.6	80.7	61654.0	144.3	56.8
14-15	14 $\frac{2}{12}$	11	459.7	41.7	92.0	1684.0	153.0	60.2
Total ...		2756						

THE SCHOOL CLINIC.

The arrangements for treating school children at the School Clinic were fully described in the Report for 1920.

During the year, the total number of attendances at the Clinic, for all diseases numbered 38,484, of which 35,994 were attendances for treatment. These attendances were made by 9,066 children. A comparison with previous years is interesting:—

Year.	No. of Children.		No of Attendances at Clinic.
1921	...	9066	38,484
1920	...	8229	33,102
1919	...	7175	28,171
1918	...	6123	23,298
1917	...	6462	25,649

The following table gives an analysis of the conditions treated during 1921:—

	Cases.	No. of Attendances.
Skin Clinic	2123	9937
Ear Clinic	635	11425
Eye Clinic (external diseases)	397	2026
Inspection Clinic	1719	2531
Tonsils and Adenoids (Post Operative) and X-Rays (Post Treatment)	771	1373
Verminous	1129	2531
Ringworm of the Scalp by X-Rays	63	63
Refraction Clinic	511	1312
Employment Cases	235	235
Dental Clinic	1483	7051
	9066	38484

The Inspection Clinic still carries out its important function. Many of the cases are referred from the Attendance Sub-Committee, Head Teachers and School Attendance Officers, with a view as to fitness or other wise for school.

During the year 1,719 children were examined, making 2,531 attendances. The corresponding figures for 1920 were 1,252 children, making 1,786 attendances.

An analysis of the cases and defects found is as follows:—

Inspection Clinic.

Mental Capacity	...	...	69	Urogenital System	...	...	15
Defects or Diseases of:—				Skin	...	...	30
Nose and Throat	...	...	275	Tuberculosis	...	...	67
Glands of Neck	...	...	67	Rheumatism	...	...	21
Teeth	...	...	24	Infectious Diseases	...	...	185
Ear	...	...	21	Contacts with Infectious Di-			
Eye (excluding vision)	...	...	23	seases	...	...	3
Vision...	...	...	432	Debility	...	...	42
Circulatory System	...	...	67	Diseases of joints and bones	...	...	17
Respiratory System	...	...	114	Accidents and injuries	...	...	27
Nervous System	...	...	95	Other defects	...	...	35
Alimentary System	...	...	60	No defect present	...	...	30

Following up.

This important part of the School Medical Service was described in last year's report. No material change has been made.

MEDICAL TREATMENT.

Enlarged Tonsils and Adenoids.

The treatment by operation of enlarged tonsils and adenoids was carried out systematically during the year, and as will be seen, the number operated upon is the largest since provision for this treatment was made. In view of some alarmist reports which gained a certain amount of credence, it is well, perhaps, to give a detailed account of the methods adopted here.

Enlarged tonsils and the presence of adenoids constitute the commonest defect of school children, and probably from 5 to 7 per cent. of all school children require surgical treatment for these conditions. A much larger number, of course, suffer from temporary conditions, such as tonsillitis and catarrh, producing transient enlargement and catarrhal inflammation. These conditions respond to medical treatment and may not cause much discomfort, but it has to be remembered they render the child more liable to infection. The enlarged and diseased tonsil is a gateway by which disease-bearing germs may enter the system, *e.g.*, the tubercle bacillus. Children found suffering from these defects at medical inspection in the schools are noted, and an appointment is given for further examination at the Clinic. The parent is asked to attend with the child, and each case is carefully gone into to determine whether the condition is such as to cause detriment to the child, or whether it is purely a temporary condition. In the latter case, advice is given and also a printed pamphlet on breathing exercises and hygiene of the nose, and the case is kept under observation.

In determining whether operative measures are indicated or not, attention is paid not only to the actual signs, such as the size of the tonsils, presence of nasal obstruction and enlargement of neck glands, but also to subjective symptoms, *e.g.*, snoring, mouth breathing, frequent colds in the head, deafness, ear discharge, earache, nasal discharge, nasal speech, cough, recurring sore throats, night terrors, bed-wetting and rheumatic manifestations.

Where operative treatment is considered necessary, arrangements are accordingly made, and printed instructions as to feeding, etc., before operation are given to the parent, and also instructions for the care after operation. The treatment is carried out in an isolated building at the entrance to the Sanatorium. There are an operating room, two small wards, accommodating 4 and 5 beds respectively, a lavatory and a waiting room, and it is important to note that the wards and lavatory intervene between the operating room and the waiting room. The operation is performed by the Senior School Doctor, the Assistant School Doctor giving the anaesthetic, which consists of a mixture of two parts ether and one part chloroform. Before the anaesthetic, each child is medically examined as to its fitness. Two nurses are in attendance—one in the operating room and one in the wards. Nine cases are treated at a session; the operations commence at 9.15 a.m. Before leaving, usually about 12 mid-day, the doctors satisfy themselves as to the condition of the patients. The children are kept in bed till 4 p.m., the nurses being in attendance, when they are conveyed home by the motor ambulance of the Infirmary, the nurses accompanying them to their homes. Any child who does not appear fit to travel is seen by the Resident Physician at the Sanatorium and, if necessary, is detained over-night in the Isolation Block. On the day after operation, each case is visited at home by a school nurse, who advises the parent and also notes the condition of the child. These visits are always welcomed, for, apart from showing that the child is still under observation, the nurse is often able to relieve the anxiety of the parent. Further home visits are made if necessary. The child is brought to the Clinic a week after operation, the condition of the throat noted, and the question of its fitness for school or otherwise settled. Children who have been operated upon are also seen a year later at the Clinic and improvement noted. Many of the children treated are referred to the School Clinic from the various hospitals in the town, by private practitioners, and many are presented on the initiative of the parent.

During the year the number operated on was 362, the number for 1920 being 290. This brings the total number of children treated by operation through the agency of the School Clinic to 1911. It is satisfactory to note that no fatality has occurred, although in December one girl required suture of the faucial pillars, on account of secondary haemorrhage occurring four days after removal of tonsils.

The statistics for 1921 are as follows:—

211 attended one year after operation; improvement noted.

362 were operated upon.

In 10 the parents refused to allow operation.

In 50 it was decided on re-inspection that operation was unnecessary.

Total 633

Other Conditions affecting the Nose and Ear.

In October, arrangements were completed with the Board of the Throat and Ear Hospital for the treatment at the Hospital of defects other than enlarged tonsils and adenoids, and this arrangement has received the sanction of the Board of Education. These defects include such conditions as operations for mastoid disease, enlarged turbinals, deflected nasal septa, aural and nasal polypi. When a school child is found to be suffering from any of these conditions, a certificate is filled in by the School Doctor requesting treatment. The Hospital Authorities present a quarterly account, their charges being :—for operation 21s., anaesthetist's fee, 5s. first day in hospital 5s., subsequent days 2s. 6d., attendance at out-patient department 2s.

Defective Vision and Squint.

The majority of these defects are discovered at the routine medical inspections, and 300 children were found to have such a defect as requiring further examination and treatment. In addition, if a teacher notices that a child has difficulty in reading or in seeing the blackboard, he can refer the case to the School Clinic for examination. It is also satisfactory to note that many parents themselves bring children for treatment, whom they describe as having a "squint" or a "cast in the eye." This is all to the good, as the sooner these squints receive the appropriate treatment the better is the prognosis for the affected eye.

On the other hand, it is to be noted that several of the older boys and girls do not regularly wear their prescribed spectacles, the excuse invariably being that "they see better without them"; others are more frank and admit they do not like wearing spectacles. In some cases, of course, the lenses do require changing, but in the majority the chief reason is the idea that their personal appearance is affected. It is almost invariably in children suffering from hypermetropia ("long sight") that this trouble arises—myopic ("short sighted") children realize only too well the value of their spectacles. These cases are examined, and when it is demonstrated to the parent that vision is improved, further trouble is not given. The teachers and the school nurses report children who do not wear their spectacles.

A refraction clinic was held three times a week during the first half of the year, and twice a week during the second half. The total number of children attending the refraction clinics was 467, making 885 attendance and of these 428 had spectacles prescribed. During 1920, 371 children attended and 300 had spectacles prescribed.

186 children had their spectacles repaired through the agency of the School Clinic.

From an analysis of 414 prescriptions, the following statistics were obtained :—

Hypermetropia	...	...	...	...	...	147
Hypermetropic astigmatism	...	...	...	...	...	134
Myopia...	...	...	...	...	...	82
Myopic astigmatism	...	...	...	...	...	34
Mixed astigmatism	...	...	...	...	...	13
Odd Eyes	...	...	...	...	...	4

External Eye Disease.

These defects are treated at the School Clinic on Monday, Wednesday and Friday afternoons, and, where necessary, also on Saturday mornings. In urgent cases, however, they are seen daily. In addition to the local treatment, we have continued the supply of Cod Liver Oil in certain cases, as was detailed in the previous report, and our experience is that it has had satisfactory results. In particular, it has been observed that some cases, such as keratitis, which were prone to relapse, have not done so.

397 children suffering from external eye disease attended the School Clinic during the year, making 2026 attendances, and of these 229 were discharged as cured.

The following is an analysis of these cases :—

			Cases.		Attendances.		Cases Discharged.	
			1921.	1920.	1921.	1920.	1921.	1920.
Blepharitis	...	...	130	95	630	399	58	66
Conjunctivitis	...	...	170	169	932	907	99	123
Keratitis	...	...	15	11	197	216	10	6
Other conditions	...	...	82	48	267	154	62	46

Ear Disease.

Children suffering from ear diseases still form a large and imposing number of those who attend the Clinic for treatment. They are treated on Monday, Wednesday and Friday afternoons, but in certain cases daily treatment is given. Otorrhoea was discovered at medical inspection in 205 children out of 6,022 children inspected, *i.e.*, 3·3 per cent. In addition, many cases are reported by the school nurses and also by the teachers and School Attendance Officers. It is important that children under school age suffering from otorrhoea should have treatment, and arrangements are in force for treating children who attend the Infant Welfare Clinic. During the year, 14 children were referred for treatment by the Infant Welfare Medical Officer.

566 children suffering from discharging ears attended the School Clinic, making 11,286 attendances, and of these 95 were discharged as cured. The corresponding figures for last year were 543 children, making 8,916 attendances, and 58 discharged.

The following is an analysis of the cases :—

			Cases.	Attendances.	Discharged.
Otorrhoea	...	...	566	11286	95
Deafness (Catarrhal)			26	35	22
Other conditions	...		43	104	31

Ionisation Treatment for Discharging Ears.

In view of the large number of children suffering from discharging ears and the chronicity and resistance to local treatment, we felt it our duty to draw the Committee's attention to the electric ionisation treatment which has been adopted, with success, in one of the L.C.C. School Clinics. The treatment, which is painless, consists in introducing into the tissues the zinc ion from a weak solution of zinc sulphate. The patient is laid

on the couch, lying on his side, and the affected ear filled with a watery solution of the zinc sulphate. A special speculum is introduced into the meatus of the ear, and is connected with the positive terminal of a source of electricity. The amount of electricity is carefully regulated, a milliamperemeter being used, and ten minutes' treatment is given. Results obtained from this method of treatment have been very satisfactory. Sanction was given to obtain the necessary apparatus and it is hoped to commence this method of treatment next session. Fuller details will be given in next year's Annual Report.

Skin Diseases.

The number of children attending the Clinic for treatment of the skin diseases was less than for the preceding year. The total number for skin diseases was 2123, making 9,937 attendances, which compares favorably with 2,312 children and 10,897 attendances for 1921. The chief reductions have been in cases of ringworm of the scalp and in scabies, there being 156 fewer cases of ringworm of the scalp and 118 fewer cases of scabies. The numbers of other diseases remain about the same. The following table shows the diseases treated for this year and for 1920.

Treatment Clinic for Diseases of the Skin.

Disease.	Total No. of Children.		Total No. of Attendances.		Total No. of discharged.	
	1921.	1920.	1921.	1920.	1921.	1920.
Ringworm, Scalp	271	427	2293	3120	172	190
„ scalp and skin	43	35	426	397	31	23
„ skin	117	111	532	437	98	90
Impetigo, scalp	173	179	902	823	163	154
„ face	494	443	1803	1548	456	388
„ scalp and face	38	40	327	252	31	28
„ other parts	82	100	280	293	76	88
Scabies	112	330	1048	1905	184	273
Alopecia	11	8	22	15	11	8
Seborrhoea	55	47	76	56	54	40
Eczema	36	24	149	84	26	20
Septic Sores	331	298	1406	1162	299	257
Other skin diseases	160	163	479	469	146	148
Other diseases	100	107	194	308	92	123
Totals	2123	2312	9937	10869	1839	1833

Ringworm of the Scalp.

X-Ray treatment for this condition was carried out during the year and 63 were treated, 45 of these being discharged by December with good re-growth of hair. Of the 63 cases, in 61 the whole head was treated, i.e., the whole area of the head was divided into 5 areas and each area exposed to the X-Rays. In one case, one area only, and in another, 4 areas only were treated.

X-Ray treatment was first commenced here in 1914, but was discontinued owing to lack of staff during the latter years of the war. Since its introduction, 437 children have received this treatment. Careful records have been kept of all children so treated, and they are discharged

when a complete re-growth of hair has taken place. It is satisfactory to note that no bad results have occurred, and parents do not now offer the same opposition to this method of treatment.

After the actual treatment, the child attends once a week at the School Clinic, and the head is treated by the Nurse, and shedding of the hair encouraged till it is completed. Since this routine was introduced much improvement has been observed, as in many cases formerly the head was neglected. The child is also seen by the doctor a month after the application of the X-Rays, the condition noted, and it is seen monthly till the hair has re-grown.

Children suffering from ringworm of the scalp are allowed to attend school, provided the affected area can be suitably covered by a cotton cap. These cases are examined by the nurses at their school visits and reported on. As many of these children have the disease for months, and in some cases years, attendance at school is not lost.

Supervision of Ringworm Cases and Contacts.

The School Nurses have a list of all children in their schools who suffer from ringworm of the scalp, and these children are examined at each school visit to ascertain if they wear their caps and also receive treatment. When at their visits a new case is discovered, the child is sent to the Clinic for the diagnosis to be confirmed; in suspicious cases specimen hairs are examined microscopically. When the diagnosis is confirmed, contacts, *i.e.*, children of the same family, or children living in the same house, are visited by the nurse and examined. We have always been of opinion that ringworm, especially of the scalp, is a disease which spreads to other children of the same family or living in the same house, and the results obtained by the examination of contacts confirm this.

During the past year we continued this search, with the following results :—

Out of 256 contacts in the house, no less than 60 were found suffering from ringworm of the scalp, *i.e.*, at least one out of every four. As might be expected, the probabilities of acquiring the disease are less when the child although living in the same house, does not belong to the same family.

It will be seen that 17 of the 60 infected contacts were below school age and not in attendance at school.

Number of first cases in family or house investigated was 112.

<i>In same family.</i>				Infected.		Not Infected.	
Below school age	...	...	...	15	...	...	39
Attending school, below school age				1	...	...	1
Of school age	...	...	...	41	...	...	93
				—			—
				57			133
				—			—
<i>In same house.</i>				Infected.		Not Infected.	
Below school age	...	...	...	2	...	...	17
Attending school, below school age				—	...	...	2
Of school age	...	...	...	1	...	...	44
				—			—
				3			63
				—			—

The following tables, taken over a series of 5 years, show the importance of this work :—

Year.	Home Contacts examined.					Number infected.	
1921	256	...	...	60
1920	355	...	...	70
1919	396	...	...	115
1918	247	...	...	75
1917	270	...	...	77
Total	1524	...	...	397 = 26 per cent.

The following table gives the figures for each year in children of the same family, and in children in the same house :—

Children of same family :—

Infected = 30 per cent.

	1921.	1920.	1919.	1918.	1917.	Total.
Below school age ...	15	13	15	8	23	74
Attending school, below school age ...	1	2	2	4	5	14
Of school age	41	53	85	53	39	271
	—	—	—	—	—	—
	57	68	102	65	67	359
	—	—	—	—	—	—

Not Infected = 70 per cent.

	1921.	1920.	1919.	1918.	1917.	Total.
Below school age ...	39	71	63	43	46	262
Attending school, below school age ...	1	—	3	5	6	15
Of school age	93	160	165	72	84	574
	—	—	—	—	—	—
	133	231	231	120	136	851
	—	—	—	—	—	—

Children living in same house :—

Infected = 12 per cent.

	1921.	1920.	1919.	1918.	1917.	Total.
Below school age ...	2	1	1	4	5	13
Attending school, below school age ...	—	—	2	—	1	3
Of school age	1	1	10	6	4	22
	—	—	—	—	—	—
	3	2	13	10	10	38
	—	—	—	—	—	—

Not Infected = 88 per cent.

	1921.	1920.	1919.	1918.	1917.	Total.
Below school age ...	17	16	20	16	16	85
Attending school, below school age ...	2	7	3	4	5	21
Of school age	44	31	27	32	33*	167
	—	—	—	—	—	—
	63	54	50	52	54	273
	—	—	—	—	—	—

* Plus three left school.

VERMINOUS CONDITIONS.

During the year the staff of school nurses has been complete and a vigorous campaign against verminous conditions was carried out. The results are encouraging, as the number of children attending the Clinic for verminous condition was 1129, making 2531 attendances. The figures for 1920 were 1483 children, making 2955 attendances, showing a reduction of 354 children and 424 attendances.

The reduction is due, in part, to the introduction of a special soap—expressly manufactured for this condition and which is very effective on nits, and also to the perseverance and tact of the school nurses. Verminous conditions constitute the most unpleasant part of the school nurse's work, and it is here that tact in dealing with the parents of these children produces the best results. We would take this opportunity of recording our appreciation of their work in this connection.

The number of prosecutions under the Attendance Bye-Laws during 1921 was 9 ; in 2 instances a fine of 2s. 6d., in 3 instances a fine of 5s., in 1 a fine of 7s. 6d., in 2 a fine of 10s., and in 1 a fine of 15s., was inflicted.

School Nurses.

The schools are divided into three districts, and one nurse is allotted to each district. In each district, the cleaner schools are visited once in three weeks, the other schools twice in three weeks.

The following table shows the result of their visits to the Schools :—

	No. of Individual Children found defective.	No. of Examinations of Defective Children.
Verminous condition of head and body ...	3558	7195
Ringworm	258	437
Impetigo	248	351
Scabies	33	49
Other conditions	193	338
	<hr/> 4290 <hr/>	<hr/> 8370 <hr/>

The number of visits to school departments was 577.

In addition, the school nurses play a large part in the following up of defective children, as was described in last year's annual report. They also visit at the homes and examine ringworm contacts, and also visit children on the day following operation for tonsils and adenoids.

The number of home visits for treatment, etc., made by the School Nurses during the year was 2016.

Two nurses are in attendance at the Clinic in the afternoons for the treatment of minor ailments.

Education of Mentally Defective Children.

The Special School for Mentally Defective Children was transferred from the temporary premises in London Road to the Hollingdean Road School, in July. These premises were formerly used as a temporary mixed school. There are three large well-ventilated class rooms, a large wood-work room, a dining room, and an assembly corridor. The playground is divided by a wooden partition, one half for the boys and one for the girls, and is also used for the teaching of physical exercises in suitable weather. The children attending this School are taken to the Moulsecoomb Playing Centre once a week and games are played. The children perform the physical exercises and enter into the games with great enthusiasm.

The Senior School Doctor, who is also Medical Officer to the School, pays periodic visits. The children are examined annually as to their physical condition, whilst their mental attainments are also recorded at least once a year. The teaching of mentally defective children requires, amongst other things, great patience; discipline, though firm, must be tactfully enforced. We are pleased to report that the discipline in the school is excellent, and from our examination of the children, we have found that many have made marked progress, not only in their educational attainments, but also in the results of their handwork.

The accommodation of the school is 60; the average number on the roll for 1921 was 59.5; the average attendance being 52.17.

Attending January, 1921 ...	...	...	57
Admitted during 1921 ...	...	...	19
Left during 1921 ...	...	...	16
Attending December, 1921 ...	...	...	60

The record of the children who have left the school during 1921 is as follows :—

Boys.

One left to go to Dr. Barnado's Home.

One left to return to Public Elementary School.

One left to go to Warren Farm.

Three left at 16 years of age and were referred to the Mental Deficiency Act Committee.

Two left the district.

One deceased.

Girls.

Two left the district.

Three left at 16 years of age and were referred to the Mental Deficiency Act Committee.

Ten children, five boys and five girls, were placed under the care of the Mental Deficiency Act Committee.

Backward Classes.

At Pelham Street Boys' School a mixed class is held for backward children, the number on the roll being 31.

Blind, Deaf (Act, 1893), Defective and Epileptic Children (Acts, 1899-1914).

Defective children, coming under the above headings are brought to the notice of the Medical Staff, by the Head Teachers, either at Medical Inspections, or by reporting to the School Clinic. Cases are also reported by the School Attendance Officers and the Charity Organization Society. The parents of these children are given appointments and invited to attend the Clinic for examination. A certain number of markedly defective children are maintained in residential institutions by the Education Committee.

List of Children maintained in Institutions during 1921.

14 BOYS AND 9 GIRLS.

EPILEPTICS.				BLIND CHILDREN.				DEAF AND DUMB CHILDREN.		CRIPPLES.							
Lingfield Training Colony.		All Soul's Special School, Hillingdon.		Blind Asylum, Brighton.		Barclay Home, Brighton.		Institution for Deaf and Dumb, Brighton.		St. Andrew's Home for Cripples, South Hayling.		Lord Mayor Treloar Cripples Hospital.		Cripples Home and Industrial Sch. for Girls (Winchmore Hill).		Heritage School of Arts and Crafts (Chailey).	
Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls
1	2	—	1	4	—	—	1	6	3	1	1	1	—	—	1	1	—

Provision of Meals.

Owing to the economic circumstances of many families a scale of relief was granted and meals under this Act were not provided by the Authority.

In some cases of marked malnutrition, a pint of milk during the morning session was recommended by the School Doctor, and 22 children were thus treated.

Open-air Education.

There are no day open-air schools or residential open-air schools as such under the Local Authority. Playground classes, depending on the state of the weather, were held by 39 school departments. This does not include physical exercise classes, many of which are held in the playgrounds. School journeys were held by 34 departments.

EMPLOYMENT OF SCHOOL CHILDREN.

Bye-laws as to the Employment of Children under the Employment of Children Act, 1903, as amended by the Education Act of 1918 are now in force. The principal clauses affecting children in Elementary Schools are :—

No child under 12 years of age may be employed. A child between 12 and 14 employed in the delivery of milk, newspapers, etc., must be registered with the Education Authority and possess an "Employment Card."

The hours of employment permitted are : On school days, two hours between 5 p.m. and 8 p.m. ; on Sundays, two hours between 7.30 and 10 a.m. ; on Saturdays and school holidays, four hours between 7.15 a.m.

and 1 p.m. and 5 and 8 p.m. A child between 13 and 14 may be employed before school for one hour only, viz., between 7.15 a.m. and 8.15 a.m., provided he receives a medical certificate from the School Medical Officer that such employment will not be prejudicial to his health and development, and such child shall only be employed after school hours for not more than one hour, ending not later than 7 p.m.

Certain employments are prohibited, including those of lather boy and billiard marker.

Regulations as to street trading.—No school child can be employed in street trading.

Since these bye-laws have been in force, 235 children have been examined by the School Medical Staff for medical certificates.

Children employed out of school hours are presented for examination at each school on the visit of the School Doctor. A report giving the nature of the employment, the hours of employment, and the effect on the child is submitted by the Head Teacher.

EXAMINATION OF EMPLOYED CHILDREN, BY SCHOOL MEDICAL STAFF.

	Years.						
	9	10	11	12	13	14	Total.
Boys	2	11	20	92	175	39	339
Girls	1	5	1	6	16	5	34
Total	3	16	21	98	191	44	373

Juvenile Employment.

Close co-ordination exists between the Juvenile Employment Bureau and the Medical Department. The Senior School Doctor is a member of the Employment sub-committee. The employment cards are sent by the Juvenile Employment Officer to the School Clinic and the findings at the medical inspection of the child are filled in, in the appropriate place. In the case of any child defective to such a degree as to require special employment a special note is written to the Juvenile Employment Officer, stating what would be suitable or unsuitable employment for the child.

In all, 1585 Juvenile Employment cards were sent to the School Clinic for the medical report to be filled in and of these 37 (19 boys and 18 girls) had special reports written regarding suitable occupation.

The defects were as follows :—

	Number.	Remarks.
Tuberculosis	3	In two the lungs were affected.
Heart Disease	14	—
Nervous Disorders ...	1	Suffering from major Epilepsy.
Cripples	7	Three suffered from Infantile Paralysis ; one T.B. knee ; one T.B. hip ; one talipes ; one peg leg.
Others	12	—

EMPLOYMENT OF CHILDREN ACT.*

Number of children who performed at theatres under
licences issued by various local education authorities 37

Two lists of children who were employed in shops or other labour were received from the head teachers under the control of the Committee, and were sent in, in January and September. The following table gives the number of children reported to be employed, and is set out with a view to showing comparisons as to the effect of the operation of the new bye-laws :

January, 1921 (before operation of new bye-laws).	September, 1921 (after new bye-laws had been in force for six months).	No. of Children whose names appeared in each list.	Total No. employed during the year, 1921.	Previous year.
Boys 447 Girls 66	Boys 364 Girls 61	Boys 161 Girls 10	Boys 650 Girls 117	Boys 1123 Girls 178

Visits made to employers and parents to explain the new
bye-laws 2543

Written notices served in respect of irregular employment ... 21

Visits made to caution employers and parents in respect of
breaches of the bye-laws 327

44 boys were licensed to engage in street trading.

(*From a Report of the Inspector of Children in Employment).

Co-operation with Teachers.

This was described fully in the previous Annual Report. We have again to record our thanks to the teachers for their help and assistance at the medical inspections, and also for their influence in persuading the parents and children to obtain the necessary treatment.

Co-operation with School Attendance Officers

The school attendance department refer to the School Clinic the names of children who are absent, and for whom no medical certificate has been obtained. These cases are examined and their fitness or unfitness for

2.—*Particulars of time given and of Operations undertaken.*

	No. of Half-days devoted to Inspection.	No. of Half-days devoted to Treatment.	Total No. of Attendances made at the Clinic.	No. of Permanent teeth.		No. of Temporary teeth.		Total No. of Fillings.	No. of Administrations of General Anæsthetics Included in (4) and (6)	No. of other operations.		Orthodontic Treatment.
				Ex-tracted.	Filled.	Ex-tracted.	Filled.			Per-manent Teeth.	Tem-porary Teeth.	
	(1).	(2).	(3).	(4).	(5).	(6).	(7).	(8).	(9).	(10).	(11).	(12).
ntist I.	42	424	4632	228	749	559	175	1024	240	336	706	2052
ntist II.	36	353	2419	235	1279	801	265	1544	242	414	142	386
tal	78	777	7051	463	2028	1360	440	2468	482	750	848	2438

PHYSICAL TRAINING.

Close co-operation exists between the School Medical Department and the Organiser of Physical Training. Cases where special attention to physical exercises would be beneficial are notified to the Organiser, who, in turn, reports any special cases for examination by the School Medical Staff.

The following notes are taken from a report by Mr. Watters, the Organiser of Physical Training :—

“Since the introduction in 1920, of the revised syllabus and accompanying pamphlets, the physical training throughout the Elementary Schools has steadily developed. In the Boys’ and Girls’ Departments, the syllabus has been used with greater understanding, and the recreative part of the work on which the success of physical training largely depends is receiving much more attention. The team system is encouraged in the upper classes of both boys’ and girls’ schools with good results. In the majority of the girls’ schools a part of the physical training time is devoted to English Country Dancing. In the infant departments the guidance of the infant syllabus is greatly appreciated.”

Accommodation.—“In last year’s report it was mentioned that the work suffered in a number of schools owing to the lack of accommodation. Fortunately this has been remedied to some extent in four schools. St. Margaret’s Hall is rented by the Education Committee for the use of Christ Church Boys’ and Girls’ Departments, while Preston National, St. Margaret’s and St. Martin’s Infant Schools are permitted to use the halls belonging to their respective churches. The accommodation in several ‘Non-Provided’ Schools, however, leaves much to be desired, and it is hoped that some provision will be made as the teachers find it difficult to make headway under the existing conditions.”

Organised Games.—“There was a marked increase in the number of children attending the Parks for organised games, and although progress was hampered to some extent by scarcity of apparatus and insufficient accommodation, results, taken all over, are encouraging. A pleasing feature of the year’s work was the keen interest taken in games in many of the girls’ schools. Stool-ball was perhaps the most popular game during the summer months, and a number of inter-class and inter-school matches

were played. Eight sets of wickets were provided by the Committee to augment the stool-ball apparatus provided by the schools. Lack of equipment hampered development of advanced winter games, but this was overcome, to some extent, towards the end of the year. Four sets of net-ball standards were provided by the Committee for use in the Parks and the Head Teachers of eight girls' schools provided equipment for use in their playgrounds."

Swimming.—"Swimming arrangements were curtailed owing to the coal strike and water scarcity, and instruction was given during September only. Results in this short time were satisfactory as 506 children passed the 10 yards test. The Elementary Schools Athletic Association awarded 174 certificates to boys and 88 to girls for swimming 100 yards and 50 yards respectively."

Demonstrations.—"A demonstration of physical training was given in the Dome in March with the object of creating among the general public an interest in the work done in the schools. The programme covered all branches of physical training and was well received by a large audience. A demonstration of English Country Dances was also given in the Dome by members of the English Folk Dance Society, and a lecture by Mr. C. J. Sharp preceded the dances. The audience consisted of teachers from all parts of Sussex."

MEDICAL INSPECTION IN THE SECONDARY SCHOOLS.

Routine medical inspection was carried out in the Secondary Schools in accordance with the Act. This constituted the second year of medical inspection, and, as in the previous year, the arrangements worked very smoothly. The respective Principals gave much help and rendered every facility.

Owing to the resignation of Dr. Gladys Boyd, the Girls' Department was inspected by the Senior School Doctor.

The numbers of pupils attending the Secondary Schools are: Boys, 675; Girls, 449

The groups selected for inspection were pupils born in (1) 1912; (2) 1908; (3) 1906; "Special" cases were also inspected, and re-examination of those found defective at the previous examination.

The numbers medically inspected were: Boys, 248; girls, 162, giving a total of 410. There were 16 refusals to medical inspection, viz. 6 boys and 10 girls. In the previous year there were 20 refusals, 7 boys and 13 girls.

The following table gives the numbers falling in the various age groups:—

AGE.	1912	1908		1906		1903	Total.	Special cases.	Grand Total.
	9	12	13	14	15	—			
Boys ...	11	4	108	8	116	1	248	—	248
Girls ...	5	11	68	6	58	—	148	14	162
Totals ...	16	15	176	14	174	1	396	14	410

The following table gives in statistical form the findings of medical inspection :—

	BOYS.				GIRLS.			
	Rou- tine	Spe- cial	Total	Per- cent- age	Rou- tine	Spe- cial	Total	Per- cent- age
No. inspected ...	248	—	248	36.7	148	14	162	36.04
No. defective requiring Treatment ...	53	—	53	21.3	50	6	56	34.5
No. to be kept under observation ...	22	—	22	8.8	18	2	20	12.3

The general health and physique of the pupils in both departments reached a high standard and consequently the standard for recording defects is also high. We were particularly struck with the number of girl pupils who possessed perfect dental conditions. Of the 162 girls examined, 56 had perfect teeth, *i.e.*, there were no signs of dental decay, and any unsound tooth had been filled. Several of these girls had received dental treatment from the School Dentists during their elementary school life.

Statement of defects requiring treatment or to be kept under observation.

	Boys.	Girls.	Total	Percentage.
Enlarged tonsils and adenoids ...	15	—	15	3.6
Skin disease	2	—	2	.4
External eye disease	—	1	1	.2
Defective vision and squint ...	27	15	42	10.2
Ear disease and defective hearing	3	2	5	1.2
Dental disease	2	25	27	6.5
Deformities (including Scoliosis, Kyphosis and other forms) ...	13	26	39	9.5
Anaemia	8	1	9	2.1
Heart Conditions	5	10	15	3.6

In the Girls' Department special attention was paid to those girls who played strenuous games, *i.e.*, hockey, where there were any signs or symptoms of a heart condition. As a result, in four hockey players we advised that hockey should not be played as there were definite heart lesions. In four of the cases, advice as to moderation in physical exercises was given so that there should be no fatigue or strain. One girl under private treatment for a heart lesion was advised no drill by her doctor,—this was confirmed. In the Boys' Department there were five pupils who had heart conditions. Advice as to moderation in games and drill was given.

Deformities.

Attention must be paid to the number of pupils who presented some type of deformity, *e.g.*, lateral curvature of the spine, round shoulders, or a combination of these. The numbers so affected were 39, of which 26 were in the Girls' Department. Special attention was drawn to these

with regard to posture in class and observation at drill. In the Girls' Department many of the cases presented lateral curvature of the spine in a moderate degree, which could be corrected by the proper remedial treatment, but if neglected, will progress to the marked and serious type. The remedial exercises could be carried out in the school and we would suggest that this should receive consideration.

Colour Vision.

Four cases of colour blindness were discovered amongst the boys (1.6%), but no cases amongst the girls. This proportion is about the same as that usually found amongst the population generally, colour blindness being very rare in girls.

The type found was the "green-red" type in every case. In this type the boy is unable to distinguish clearly between reds and greens, a defect which has obvious bearing on certain employments in after life. The second or rarer type, the "blue-yellow" type, is of less serious moment.

In three out of the four cases the boy was previously aware of this disability; in one it was first discovered at medical inspection. In all four cases the vision was otherwise normal or nearly so.

Treatment of Defects.

The following tables show the treatment carried out during 1921, of those defects discovered at the medical inspection in the previous year:

Treatment of Visual Defect.

Referred for Refraction.	NUMBER OF CHILDREN.								
	Submitted to Refraction				For whom Glasses were prescribed.	For whom Glasses were provided.	Recommended for Treatment other than by Glasses.	Received other forms of Treatment.	For whom no Treatment was considered necessary.
	Under Local Education Authority's Scheme. Clinic or Hospital.	By Private Practitioner or Hospital.	Other-wise.	Total.					
64	14	23	1	38	11	10	—	—	3

Treatment of Defects of Nose and Throat.

Referred for Treatment.	NUMBER OF CHILDREN.			
	RECEIVED OPERATIVE TREATMENT.			Received other forms of Treatment.
	Under Local Education Authority's Scheme.	By Private Practitioner or Hospital.	Total.	
10	2	2	4	—

One boy received X-Ray treatment for ringworm of the scalp.

*Return of Defects found in the course of Medical Inspection, Secondary Schools,
in 1921.*

DEFECT OR DISEASE.							ROUTINE INSPECTIONS.		SPECIALS.		
							Number referred for Treatment,	Number requiring to be kept under observation, but not referred for Treatment,	Number referred for Treatment,	Number requiring to be kept under observation, but not referred for Treatment.	
(1)							(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	
SKIN	...	Acne	...	...	...	...	—	2	—	—
EYE	...	{	Blepharitis	...	...	...	—	—	—	—
			Defective vision	...	...	...	40	—	6	—
			Squint	...	...	...	2	—	—	—
			Colour Blindness	...	...	...	—	4	—	—
EAR	...	{	Defective Hearing	...	...	...	—	—	—	—
			Otitis Media	...	...	...	3	—	—	—
			Other Ear Diseases	...	...	...	1	1	—	—
NOSE AND THROAT		{	Enlarged Tonsils	...	...	...	14	—	—	—
			Adenoids	...	...	...	—	—	—	—
			Adenoids and Tonsils	...	...	...	1	—	—	—
			Other conditions	...	...	...	—	—	—	—
			Defective speech	...	...	...	—	—	—	—
			Teeth	...	...	...	27	—	—	—
HEART AND CIRC.	{	Heart disease—Organic	...	...	...	...	11	—	—	—
		Functional	...	...	...	...	4	—	—	—
		Anaemia	...	...	...	...	1	8	—	—
NERVOUS SYSTEM.	{	Epilepsy	...	...	...	...	—	—	—	—
		Chorea	...	...	...	...	—	—	—	—
		Other conditions	...	...	...	...	—	2	—	—
DEFORM- ITIES.	{	Spinal curvature	...	...	...	...	—	19	—	—
		Other forms	...	...	...	...	—	20	—	—
Other Defects and Diseases							...	7	2	—	—

Number of Individual Children having Defects which required Treatment or
to be kept under observation 143

ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS,

TABLE I.

NUMBER OF CHILDREN INSPECTED 1ST JANUARY, 1921. TO
31ST DECEMBER, 1921.

A.—*Routine Medical Inspection.*

AGE.	ENTRANTS.					
	3.	4.	5.	6.	Other ages.	Total.
Boys ...	62	209	417	186	73	947
Girls ...	49	146	408	194	87	884
Totals ...	111	355	825	380	160	1831

AGE.	Intermediate Group.		Leavers.			Other Ages.	Total.	Grand Total.
	8.	9.	12.	13.	14.			
Boys ...	499	426	525	424	12	112	1998	2945
Girls ...	453	422	447	428	11	110	1871	2755
Totals ...	952	848	972	852	23	222	3869	5700

B.—*Special Inspections.*

AGE.	Special Cases.	Re-examinations (<i>i.e.</i> , No. of Children re-examined.
Boys ...	143	894
Girls ...	179	923
Totals	322	1817

C.—*Total Number of Individual Children inspected by the Medical Officer, whether as Routine or Special Cases.*

No. of Individual Children Inspected.
6022

TABLE II.

*Return of Defects found in the course of Medical Inspection
in 1921.*

DEFECT OR DISEASE.					ROUTINE INSPECTIONS.		SPECIALS.	
					Number referred for Treatment.	Number requiring to be kept under observation, but not referred for Treatment.	Number referred for Treatment	Number requiring to be kept under observation, but not referred for Treatment
(1)					(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
SKIN	Malnutrition	...	...	...	46	9	2	—
	Uncleanliness—Head	...	...	...	35	—	1	1
	Body	...	...	...	5	—	1	2
	Ringworm—Head	...	...	...	38	—	2	—
	Body	...	...	...	9	—	1	—
	Scabies	...	...	...	8	1	3	—
	Impetigo—Skin	...	...	...	47	2	14	1
	Scalp	...	...	...	16	—	5	—
	Other diseases(Non-Tubercular)				42	15	10	2
	Blepharitis	...	...	...	46	—	—	1
EYE	Conjunctivitis	...	...	...	19	—	5	3
	Keratitis	...	...	...	2	—	—	—
	Corneal Ulcer	...	...	...	—	—	—	—
	Corneal Opacities	...	...	...	2	6	—	—
EAR	Defective Vision	...	...	...	258	—	28	—
	Squint	...	...	...	9	—	5	—
	Other conditions	...	...	...	17	4	1	—
	Defective Hearing	...	...	...	20	10	4	—
	Otitis Media	...	...	...	198	—	7	—
	Other Ear Diseases	...	...	...	25	4	—	—
NOSE AND THROAT	Enlarged Tonsils	...	...	...	221	—	4	—
	Adenoids	...	...	...	218	111	15	7
	Enlarged Tonsils and Adenoids	...	...	...	192	—	10	—
	Other conditions	...	...	...	6	9	1	—
HEART AND CIR- CULATION	Enlarged Cervical Glands (Non-Tubercular)				1	—	1	3
	Defective Speech	...	...	...	6	17	—	2
	Teeth	...	...	...	222	—	18	—
	Heart Disease—Organic	...	...	...	52	18	1	—
	Functional	...	...	...	3	3	—	—
	Anaemia	...	...	...	51	94	2	2
	Bronchitis	...	...	...	16	21	—	1
LUNGS	Other Non-Tubercular Diseases	...	...	...	2	3	—	—
	Pulmonary—Definite	...	...	...	1	4	—	1
TUBER- CULO- SIS	Suspected	...	...	...	1	6	—	—
	Non-Pulmonary—Glands	...	...	...	7	5	1	—
	Spine	...	...	...	1	4	—	—
	Hip	...	...	...	—	7	—	—
	Other bones and joints	...	...	...	1	4	2	—
	Skin	...	...	...	—	—	—	—
	Other Forms	...	...	...	—	5	—	—
NERVOUS SYSTEM	Epilepsy	...	...	...	7	4	1	1
	Chorea	...	...	...	5	1	1	—
	Other conditions	...	...	...	26	48	—	—
DEFORM- ITIES.	Rickets	...	...	...	—	63	—	—
	Spinal curvature	...	...	...	—	58	—	—
	Other forms	...	...	...	—	102	1	1
	Other Defects and Diseases	...	...	...	73	126	24	6

Number of Individual Children having Defects which required
Treatment or to be kept under Observation 2317

TABLE III.

*Numerical Return of all exceptional Children in the area
in 1921.*

			Boys.	Girls.	Total
BLIND. (including partially blind, within the meaning of the Elementary Education (Blind and Deaf Children) Act, 1893).		Attending Public Elementary Schools	17	12	29
		Attending Certified Schools for the Blind	4	1	5
		Not at School	—	—	—
DEAF AND DUMB. (including partially deaf, within the meaning of the Elementary Education (Blind and Deaf Children) Act, 1893).		Attending Public Elementary Schools	4	7	11
		Attending Certified Schools for the Deaf	6	3	9
		Not at School	—	—	—
MENTALLY DEFECTIVE.	Feeble Minded.	Attending Public Elementary Schools	5	3	8
		Attending Certified Schools for Mentally Defective Children Notified to the Local Control Authority by Local Education Authority during the Year ...	37	28	65
		Not at School	4	1	5
			4	2	6
	Imbeciles.	At School	—	—	—
		Not at School	4	2	6
	Idiots.	... ..	—	—	—
EPILEPTICS.		Attending Public Elementary Schools	23	25	48
		Attending Certified Schools for Epileptics	—	—	—
		In Institutions other than Certified Schools	1	3	4
		Not at School	1	1	2
PHYSICALLY DEFECTIVE.	Pulmonary Tuberculosis	Attending Public Elementary Schools	28	24	52
		Attending Certified Schools for Physically Defective Children In Institutions other than Certified Schools	—	—	—
			—	—	—
		Not at School	—	—	—
	Crippling due to Tuberculosis.	Attending Public Elementary Schools	17	10	27
		Attending Certified Schools for Physically Defective Children In Institutions other than Certified Schools	—	—	—
			1	1	2
		Not at School	4	1	5
	Crippling due to causes others than Tuberculous, i.e., Paralysis, Rickets, Traumatism.	Attending Public Elementary Schools	47	41	88
		Attending Certified Schools for Physically Defective Children In Institutions other than Certified Schools	—	—	—
			2	1	3
		Not at School	3	5	8

TABLE III.—(continued).

PHYSICALLY DEFECTIVE.	Other Physical Defectives, e.g., delicate and other children suitable for admission to Open-Air Schools ; children suffering from severe heart disease.	Attending Public Elementary Schools	41	48	89
		Attending Open-air Schools ...	—	—	—
		Attending Certified Schools for Physically Defective Children, other than Open-air Schools ...	—	—	—
		Not at School	2	2	4
* DULL OR BACKWARD.		Retarded 2 years	27	47	74
		Retarded 3 years	11	14	25

*Judged according to age and Standard, found at medical inspection.

TABLE IV.

TREATMENT OF DEFECTS OF CHILDREN DURING 1921.

A.—Treatment of Minor Ailments.

				Number of Children.			
				Referred for Treatment.	Treated.		
					Under Local Education Authority's Scheme.	Otherwise.	Total.
SKIN.							
Ringworm, Head	...	...	...	314	270	15	285
Ringworm, Body	...	...	...	117	110	3	113
Scabies	...	...	...	212	196	15	211
Impetigo	...	...	...	787	747	9	756
Minor Injuries	...	...	...	105	85	9	94
Other skin disease	...	...	...	593	401	11	412
EAR DISEASE	...	...	...	635	613	9	622
EYE DISEASE (external and other)	...	...	...	397	380	1	381
MISCELLANEOUS	...	...	...	90	79	6	85

B.—Treatment of Visual Defect.

Number of Children.									
Referred for Refraction.	Submitted to Refraction.				For whom Glasses were prescribed.	For whom Glasses were provided.	Recommended for Treatment other than by Glasses.	Received other forms of Treatment.	For whom no Treatment was considered necessary.
	Under Local Education Authority's Scheme, Clinic or Hospital.	By Private Practitioner or Hospital.	Other-wise.	Total.					
609	304	15	—	319	284	260	—	—	14

TABLE IV.—(*continued*).

Of those cases referred for Refraction in 1920, the following treatment was carried out in 1921.

Refraction under Local Education Authority's Scheme.	Refraction by Private Practitioner or Hospital.	For whom Glasses were prescribed.	For whom Glasses were provided.	For whom no treatment was considered necessary.
132	14	127	121	27

C.—Treatment of Defects of Nose and Throat.

Referred for Treatment.	NUMBER OF CHILDREN.			Received other forms of Treatment.
	RECEIVED OPERATIVE TREATMENT.			
	Under Local Education Authority's Scheme.	By Private Practitioner or Hospital.	Total.	
817	218	14	232	19

Of those cases referred for Operative Treatment in 1920, the following treatment was carried out in 1921.

RECEIVED OPERATIVE TREATMENT.		
Under Local Education Authority's Scheme.	By Private Practitioner or Hospital.	Total.
144	16	160

TABLE V.

Summary of Treatment of Defects as shown in Table IV. (A., B., C., D. and F., but excluding E.)

Disease or Defect.	NUMBER OF CHILDREN			
	Referred for Treatment.	Treated.		
		Under Local Education Authority's Scheme.	Otherwise.	Total.
Minor Ailments	3250	2134	78	2212
Visual Defects	609	304	15	319
Defects of Nose and Throat	817	212	33	245
Dental Defects	2844	1483	—	1483
Other Defects	359	41	253	294
Total	7879	4174	379	4553

